The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(FIRST SESSION.)

Bills and Memorials Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

A very large number of bills were introduced, laid on the table and ordered to be printed, to be referred to the appropriate committees, when appointed. Among them were the following:

By Mr. MORTON—To provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the disposition of questions arising therefrom.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To secure depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss.

By Mr. WEST—Amendatory and supplementary of the acts to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To remove legal and political disabilities of all citizens of the United States subject thereto.

By Mr. SPENCER—Granting W. Cornell Jewett and associates charter rights for telegraph ocean cable communication between the Pacific coast of the United States and Asia.

By Mr. MCMILLAN—To extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. (It allows that company ten years additional time to complete the road.)

By Mr. BAYARD—Regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims. (It provides that the salaries of those Judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after the passage of the act).

By Mr. INGALLS—For the sale of the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas, conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians.

Indian Investigation.

Mr. INGALLS submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to transmit the report of the commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Osage Indian agency, together with the evidence taken by the board, and separate findings of individual members. Agreed to.

Memorials Presented.

A large number of memorials were presented and laid on the table, to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed, among them the following:

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from citizens of a Congressional District of Iowa for the repeal of the law requiring a two cent stamp on a bank check.

Also a memorial of Friends of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, on the subject of a Peace Congress of Nations.

By Mr. CHRISTIANCY, for the payment of money instead of awarding land to certain soldiers in the late war.

By Mr. WINDOM, from citizens of Wisconsin, for the improvement of the Fox river and the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin river from Portage City, Wis., to the Mississippi river.

By Mr. OGLESBY, a memorial of the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance for an appropriation of one and a half millions dollars. He gave notice that he would ask to have it referred to the Committee on Appropriations when appointed.

Amending the Postal Laws.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, when appointed, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the postal laws as to produce a revenue adequate to the support of that service. Ordered printed.

Amending the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON submitted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to elect the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, and to abolish the Electoral College. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow

NEW YORK.

The Steamship Deutschland Disaster.

A List of the Missing and Saved Passengers.

Illicit Rectifiers Arrested.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1875.

The Steamship Disaster.

The agents in this city of the North German Lloyd's line furnish the following list of steerage passengers:

Missing—O. Lundgren, Sweden; Bertha Funding, New York; Ludwig Herman, Wurtemburg; Emil Heck; Baden Baden; Procorpi Pahalkoff, Russia; Maria Foster Fitzlar, Hesse Cassel; Barbara Hultenschundt, Henricki Fassbender, Norbeta Reinkohl, Aurea Baqzunis, Birgita Damhorst. The last five were Franciscan nuns from Salzkotten and Prussian Westphalia. The list does not include passengers booked to Southampton and whose names are unascertained.

The steerage passengers saved are—Anna Margaret Gmoelk and infant, Theodore Mast, Catherina Muller, Vincenz Safarina and family, Adolph Foerster, Anton Tichy, Heinrich Nickel and wife, Rabetta Binder and child, Catherine Bill, Mary Bassinger, Friederich Loercher, Gustave Nickel, V. Hauser, John Hammerschmidt, H. Michel Lackenbach, John Towasco, C. Otter, Burkhardt Shaffeur, Edward Jacabi, Carl Plutch, Bernhard Kirn, George Treller, all of the United States; E. Schuster, George Loernal, Catherina Schafer and children, Hermaan Drewes, August Adolph, Samuel Dorotha, Samuel J. Wilhelm Schroeder, Joseph Hardeck, Jacobine Schwarz and child, Wilhelm Hermann, Hermann Merz, Fritz Muller, Johann Gass, George Weiss, Wilhelm Nurge, Carl Schuepel, Wolf Stern, Carl Elling, Maria Steurnagle, Heinrich Egner, Johann Jaussen, Margaretha Meissner, Maria Meissner, Jacob Schmitz, Florian Bscurl, N. Harniernick, Nicholaus Gross, Franziska Schunn, Frederick Hartei and wife, August Beck and family, Frantz Menyer, all of Germany; John Goesick and wife, Joseph Bopp, Johann Kunster and wife, Osip Kadischiff, all of Russia; Hermmehrer, Jacob Weiss, Franz Holy, Franz Chavat, Joseph Churan, Georgine Firma, Maria Soferik, Franziska Soferik, Johann Stefka and family, Frederick Bissner, and Anna Hübner, all of Austria.

A London special says Captain Brickenstein, of the unfortunate steamer Deutschland, who is at Harwich, to-day gave the following particulars of the loss of his vessel:

"We left Bremerhafen on Sunday morning, and early the following morning (Monday) encountered a heavy northwest snow storm. The weather was so thick that we found it necessary to throw the lead constantly and to slacken the speed of the vessel. At half past five o'clock the vessel struck, and shortly afterwards commenced thumping very hard. Several vessels passed us quite close, but paid no attention whatever to our signals of distress. I ordered the life boats to be got in readiness, and soon had them swung out, but I did not deem it safe to lower them in such a heavy sea. One boat was lowered against my positive order, and she was almost immediately swamped, and six persons who were in it were drowned. A tremendous sea swept the decks a few minutes later, and washed overboard many of the passengers, who had all previously been provided with life-preservers. After this I ordered the passengers to take to the rigging, and some sought safety on the wheel house, from which position they were rescued by a tug-boat about ten o'clock in the morning.

Western Union Telegraph.

The report submitted at the meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company today shows a net profit in the last six months of $1,752,781. A quarterly dividend of two per cent. was declared. The salaries of all officers and employes above six hundred dollars per annum were reduced on a sliding scale from 25 to 5 per cent.

The Erie Canal.

In view of the fact that the Erie Canal may remain open for some time, owing to the fine weather, President Floyd, of the Produce Exchange, to-day sent a request to the Canal Auditor, asking him to keep water on a few days after the 10th inst., the date of the official closing.

Illegal Rectifying.

The United States Marshal to-day visited the rectifying establishment of Wellington, Kidder & Do., 74 Broad street, and arrested the proprietors and workmen. The charge is that the firm was rectifying spirits without a revenue license.

Accident at the Centennial Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Three men were killed to-day in the main Centennial building by the falling of a scaffold upon which they were working. Almost immediately after, another scaffold, pendant to the roof, gave way, but the two on it saved themselves by clinging to a beam, where they remained for some time before they could be reached by their fellow workmen.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of Leading Journals East and West.

Platform of the Second Centennial Era of the Republic.

[From the Philadelphia Press (Rep.)]

Although probably not written with a view to any such dramatic effect, President Grant's penultimate annual message recalls forcibly the Farewell Address of General Washington. Again, over the gap of almost a hundred years, the soldier and statesman stands on the threshold of a Centennial epoch and offers the result of his observation and experience and thinking to his fellow-citizens. President Grant very clearly recognizes the great lines which divide the executive and legislative functions of government, and never either confuses them or oversteps the clear limits of his own province. Especially is this developed in the masterly presentment of the Cuban question, the judicious admonition as to the vital necessity of preserving the sanctity of our judicial records, in which the confessed and wholesale frauds in naturalization and claim papers have recently so greatly weakened public faith and confidence; and the well-studied recommendations in the matter of education and the dissociations of Church and State. With the shadows of his Presidency closing about him, General Grant speaks with an impersonal tone and authority which would not be accorded to the suggestions or recommendations of an inaugural be it worded ever so wisely or come it from ever so strong, so eloquent, or so successful a leader of men.

While with some of his suggestions and conclusions we differ, as will others in other points incidental or more material, yet we deem it safe to predict that as a whole the mass of his recommendations which look to the future constitute a body of political doctrine which will be accepted by the people as the platform of the second Centennial era of the Republic, and whose adoption will swing it forward under happy auspices into the second century of its existence. With the instinct of a soldier who places himself between his country and danger, President Grant recognizes intuitively the coming peril of the Republic, confronts it, and plants himself squarely with drawn sword and open Constitution in front of the school-house. In this he but falls in with the march of the century. He ranges himself beside Gladstone in England, Bismarck in Germany, and Peresinthe in France, and brings the statesmanship of the New in the line with the statesmanship of the Old World. There are some—yes, many—who will ridicule the danger and impugn the motives of those who sound the note of warning and stand out to defend the nation from ecclesiastical aggression and ambition, just as in 1861 and years before they ridiculed the idea of danger from slavery aggression, sang the siren song of peace when there was no peace, and covered with obloquy and contumely the men who dared to raise voice or hand in behalf of their threatened country. But the people, the ultimate power and sovereignty of the nation, believe, and we know, will recognize the signal of warning, and honor the faithful sentinel who stands guard over their liberties. His declaration of the danger-ignorance misled by unconscientious ambition—and the remedy—education as the corner-stone of political franchise—is the key-note of the message, and will, in all probability, mark the crucial struggle of our social and political history for this generation. It is not the time or place in a midnight editorial to deal with the details of a State paper disclosing such careful preparation and such mature consideration. We only present it to the people—commending its dignified and dispassionate tone and the earnest fidelity and honesty which breathe in its words and spirit.

Addressed to the People.

[From the New York Tribune (Ind.)]

It was waited for with curiosity, and will no doubt be read with unusual interest. Not because it indicates the policy of a party just entering upon power, whose purposes in administering the Government are to be gathered from it; for this is the last annual message of a President who has been six years in office, and is delivered for the first time in fifteen years by a Republican President to a Congress in one branch Democratic. A fair and reasonable construction of it is that it is addressed, not so much to an Opposition House of Representatives which would naturally and from partisan instincts shun its recommendations, as to the People who within the next twelve months are to elect a new Congress and a new Administration. It will be read curiously as pointing out in some sense the policy of the party of the Administration as against its opponents. In a larger sense, it will be read as an indication of the policy of the Administration itself as regards its own continuance and perpetuation. For it must be admitted that notwithstanding the President's own letter, and the utterances of several Republican State Conventions upon the subject, which would seem sufficient to end the matter, there are grave suspicions that the President desires a renomination. They may be unfounded. This was the occasion to prove them so, and set the question at rest beyond a doubt. * * * With regard to the school question—and this is after all the feature of the message. It opens and closes with it. It anticipates ex-Speaker Blaine's proposed Constitutional Amendment, and dwells upon the need of amendments to the Constitution providing that the States shall be required to afford a common school education to every child within their limits; that education shall be made compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after 1890; that no sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in the common schools; and that Church and State shall be declared forever separate and distinct. Some of the propositions are very commendable.

Calculated to Strengthen the Confidence of the People.

[From the New York Times (Rep.)]

The seventh message of President Grant will be read by the country with general satisfaction. It is calculated to strengthen the confidence of the people of all classes in his possession of the qualities most essential to the head of a National Administration. In its treatment of the great question of the hour—that of finance—the message is at once courageous and prudent. Its suggestions are such as the most mature reflection and the soundest judgment of the business men of the Union will concur in, and at the same time are adequate to the exigencies of a situation that is growing more and more serious. In his treatment of the one foreign question that has given any uneasiness to the public mind, the declarations of the President tend to allay all anxiety that may have arisen, while explaining a policy in every way worthy of the character of the Government and of its position among nations.

Don't Like the School Recommendation.

[From the New York Herald (Ind).]

The annual message sent to Congress yesterday touches upon a great variety of important subjects, and on the greater part of them we are bound to say that it delivers sound, or, at least, defensible views. But there is one capital exception, one subject on which the recommendations of the President are sheer folly. It unfortunately happens that the subject on which the President is utterly wrong is the one which he presses with the most vigor and zeal. He is sound on the Cuban question, sound in the main on the most important of the financial questions; sound and admirable on the question of cable monopolies; discreet and even wise on the Mexican question; plausible at least, if not right, on the naturalization question. But on the combined religious and school question, upon which he lays his chief stress and emphasis, he is wild, Quixotic and utterly absurd. This attempt to introduce religion as a controling element in our national politics, the zeal with which he flings this firebrand and tries to kindle theological animosities for party effect, is the most mischievous and monstrous violation of fitness and propriety ever perpetrated by a President of the United States. * * * It is clear that he does not expect the success of his recommendations, and that he is only aiming to stir up religious strife for mere party effect. He hopes to array Protestant prejudice and Protestant bigotry in a political crusade against the Catholic Church, and thereby carry the Presidential election. This unexampled attempt to enlist religious rancor on the Republican side as a make-weight in the Presidential election is an act of political desperation which public opinion will condemn. * * * At the end of the Message President Grant, with an affectation of renouncing his third term aspirations, but in language which does not bind him, says, "As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which may be legislated upon and settled at this session." He makes his recapitulation under five heads, three of the five relating to the school and Church questions. * * * He has broached this existing question not with any expectation that Congress will take effectual action on it, but solely as a means of dragging religious animosities into the Presidential canvass. It is the most discreditable appeal ever made by the Chief Magistrate of the country, or by any party chief, in the history of our politics. * * * We are sincerely sorry that President Grant has made so strenuous an effort to drag religious questions into politics. It is an unworthy electioneering device, which will not bear discussion, and which is pretty sure to react against his own party.

Cuba and the School Question.

[From the Philadelphia North American (Rep.)]

The message of the President, filled as it is with interesting details, will be most studied for its views upon our foreign relations and its suggestions on domestic politics. The extensive and active naval preparations have led the people to fear that serious troubles were impending or that the Administration had determined to espouse the cause of the Cuban revolutionists. The dread in both these respects is removed. General Grant avows us to be in friendly relations with all Powers, and reiterates the previous expression of the impossibility of according belligerent rights to the Cuban insurrectionists; and the country, regretting as it does the continuance of so bloody a strife, will, almost, without a dissenting voice, commend this action. * * * The Republican party has so unmistakably put itself on the record on the school question, that it will enter into the issues of the next canvass with no chance or possibility of creating any defection. We have frequently expressed our opinion on the matter, and those of the President are nearly identical. We are glad that the President has had the statesmanship to make the matter so important a feature.

Group of Live Questions.

[From the Baltimore American (Rep.)]

Right at the outset the President touches upon an allied group of questions that a great many people are thinking of as very nearly related to the sources of national prosperity and the perpetuity of Republican institutions—the diffusion of free education, the guarding of the public schools from sectarianism, and the taxation of church property. While politicians whose interests run in the opposite directions will say that President Grant is, in this portion of his message, bidding for a renomination on a class policy, the majority of the American people will recognize that he uttered words of wisdom at a time when they are greatly needed.

Able and Third Term.

[From the Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)]

Taking it as a whole it is an able and well written State paper. It ranges over a multitude of topics, but for the most part is singularly non-committal on the great questions of public policy; whilst, in regard to matters of lesser concern, it fairly bristles with recommendations. Those who, from the activity prevailing latterly in our navy yards, expected that the message would develop belligerent tendencies, will be disappointed. There is one passage in the reference to Spain which may be construed into a menace; but, if the negotiations now pending should end satisfactorily, it is to be interpreted as mere *bruten fulmen*. * * * In regard to the interesting and important question as to whether the President is aspiring to a third term, the Message seems to convey by indirection that he is not. But like his previous letter on the subject, the phraseology is capable of a double interpretation.

McClure's View.

[From the Philadelphia Times (Opp.)]

Never did a man more confuse and puzzle friends and foes than does President Grant. His annual message, given in our columns to-day, is full of enigmas when considered in the light of his recent acts. It is sound, sensible and patriotic where it was expected that it would be jesuitical and replete with the pitiable mockery that subtile ambition would invent. * * * Upon the whole, the message is manly, sincere and statesmanlike in most respects, with a considerable vein of pitiable third-term demagogism on school and sectarianism, and a stern rebuke to our anguishing idlassy and contumely the men who dared to raise voice or hand in behalf of their threatened country. But the people, the ultimate power and sovereignty of the nation, believe, and we know, will recognize the signal of warning, and honor the faithful sentinel who stands guard over their liberties. His declaration of the danger-ignorance misled by unconscientious ambition—and the remedy—education as the corner-stone of political franchise—is the key-note of the message, and will, in all probability, mark the crucial struggle of our social and political history for this generation. It is not the time or place in a midnight editorial to deal with the details of a State paper disclosing such careful preparation and such mature consideration. We only present it to the people—commending its dignified and dispassionate tone and the earnest fidelity and honesty which breathe in its words and spirit.

Third Term Eliminated.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger (Ind).]

The message concludes with a summary of certain legislation already referred to, which the President repeats in this form because "this will be the last annual message I shall have the honor to send to Congress before my successor is chosen." With these words General Grant puts the final extinguisher on that "third-term."

School Issue and Third Term.

[From the New York World (Dem.)]

President Grant's annual message divides itself easily enough into as many parts as the fingers of one hand. The purpose of the President to raise the so-called "school-issue" for securing his own third-term, which was apparent in his Des Moines speech, is more clearly manifest in the present message.

Dana's Opinion.

The little *Sun*, which shines alone for disappointed Dana, says:

[From the New York Sun (Opp.)]

We do not think it worth while to give a summary of the contents of the President's message. The whole document is before our readers, and they can peruse such parts as they please and let the rest go. * * * This is the longest message Grant ever signed. It is not very interesting reading, and we don't believe the people will pay much heed to any of its recommendations which may be regarded as having originated with its author.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

Bishop McLaren Consecrated in Chicago—Imposing and Impressive Ceremonies.

CHICAGO, December 8.—The consecration of Rev. William Edward McLaren, S. T. D., as Bishop of the Northern Diocese of Illinois, took place at the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, on the West Side, this forenoon. The building was filled at an early hour with a large and elegant audience, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. At about 11 o'clock the Bishop-elect arrived, and was escorted from his carriage to the sacristy, where he was surrounded by friends. The clergy took seats in the three front rows, the lay guests occupying seats immediately behind. The organ then played the "Priest's March in Attalie." The procession entered, headed by white clad boy choristers, followed by the men singers and the Berger of the cathedral, bearing the staff of office. On the altar stood a magnificent flower case, several feet high. The reverend gentlemen on whom devolved the performance of the ceremony came in the following order: Rt. Rev R. H. Clarkson, D. D., LL. D., Rt. Rev H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rt. Rev. Edward R. Wells, S. T. D., Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., Rt. Rev. Jos. O. Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Rt. Rev. John F. Spalding, D. D., Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D. D., Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., Rev. Clinton Lock, D. D., Rev. Geo. F. Cushman, D. D., Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Rev. G. Worthington, and Rev. Jas. A. Bolles, D. D., the latter two gentlemen acting as attending Presbyters.

Bishop McLaren was also escorted by Bishop Samuel A. McCloskey, N. C. L. Dixon, Rev. Canon Knowles was director of ceremonies. Bishop McLaren was seated at the upper end of the chancel, near the altar. Directly over the head of the Bishop, on each side of the floral cross, were memorial tablets in black, silver and gold, to the memory of his predecessors, Chase and Whitehouse. The choir then sang: "Songs of Praise the Angels Sing," in which the congregation joined. Then followed "Veniti," the eighth selection, the Te Deum, and the benediction. This closed the morning prayers, after which came the order of the succeeding celebration. The morning prayer was read by Revs. F. M. Gregg, Edward R. Sullivan, Robert McMurdy, and S. S. Harris. The consecration then proceeded, Rt. Rev. Samuel A. McCloskey presiding, Rt. Rev. R. H. Clarkson and Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple acting as presenters. Bishop-elect McLaren knelt on the cushion and received the testimonials, certificates and other papers and insignia bestowing on him the dignity of the office. The Rt. Rev. Edward R. Wells, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin, then preached the sermon, at the conclusion of which the procession left the cathedral in the order in which it entered. Delegations were present from Cleveland, Ohio, representing Trinity church, of which Dr. McLaren was rector; also from various parts of Illinois and other States.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 8.—The steamships Helvetia from New York, and Sardinian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 8.—The Anglia arrived with her propellor uninjured. The report that she had lost it was a mistake.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Arrived—The steamships Java, from Liverpool, State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, and Holland, from London.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican and Democratic Senatorial Caucuses.

Discussions on the Standing Committees.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1875.

Standing Committees.

There was an adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators to receive the report of the caucus committee appointed to revise the Standing Committees of the Senate. The committee submitted their recommendations as to Republican membership, and said the Democratic caucus had not yet completed their list of places desired. The report as to the majority representation was then agreed to. There will be no change of importance in Republican membership of the last session's committees, except that Mr. Wadleigh becomes Chairman of the Committee on Patents in place of Mr. Ferry, deceased. Mr. Windom was second on this committee, but declined the Chairmanship in order to remain at the head of the Committee on Transportation. The committees will be appointed to-morrow.

Among the changes of minor importance determined on by the Republican caucus were the following: Sharon, of Nevada, is substituted for Ingalls, of Kansas, on the Committee on Education and Labor, and the vacancy on this committee caused by the death of Senator Ferry is filled by Morrell, of Vermont.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

The Democratic Senators held a full caucus meeting this afternoon, and discussed, at some length, the subject of minority representation on the Senate Standing Committees. Great dissatisfaction was expressed that the majority have left only two places on the Finance Committee for Democrats to fill, instead of three, as on all other important committees composed of nine members. The caucus decided that these two places shall be given at this session to Senators Bayard and Herron, who occupied them during the last session. The vacancies on the Foreign Relations and Postoffice Committees caused by the death of Senator Andrew Johnson will be filled by Senator Easton, of Connecticut, and Key, respectively. The minal sovereignty of Spain. Spain is on trial. The limits of her power to restore order will be the limits of her rights.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Council in Philadelphia—Declaration of Principles.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—The National Council of the Union League of America were in session in this city to-day afternoon and evening. Gen. Wm. S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, presided. The principal business transacted was the adoption of a declaration of principles, in the following words: That the credit of the Government at home and abroad must be maintained; that such improvements as shall be most beneficial to commerce and such investments as may be most productive to labor shall be granted by the Government; that the public schools of the several States shall be fostered and protected from every encroachment, especially from interference by any sectarian movement; that Church and State shall remain forever free and independent, and that to all citizens of the United States, by whatever name known, shall be accorded all rights, civil and religious, provided they obey the letter and spirit of the law and support the Government made by the people for the people.

General Daniel Ullmann submitted proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States and of the several States in accordance with the spirit of the above, which were adopted.

RELIGIOUS WAR.

A Protestant Indian Church in Canada Wrecked by a Roman Catholic Mob.

MONTREAL, December 8.—A telegram to the *Witness* from the Oka Indian village, on the Ottawa river, says the Protestant Indian church was completely wrecked by a crowd of French Canadian Roman Catholics yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake region, rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, partly cloudy, clearing weather, occasional light rain or snow on the lower lakes.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—J. Ross Browne died at Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday morning.

—Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Philadelphia, declines the Bishopric of Iowa.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Baltimore, John W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected President.

—The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, in Boston, one of the largest Catholic churches in this country, was dedicated on Wednesday with the usual imposing ceremonies.

—The Boynton Packing Company of Boston, at a meeting of creditors, exhibited assets of about $900,000, liabilities $512,000. The committee will recommend an extension, as the condition of the company is by no means critical.

—The St. Louis *Live Stock and Commercial Record* reports the number of hogs packed from the 1st to the 8th inst. at 30,022; total since November 1st, 87,497; number taken by shippers, 25,186; by butchers, 11,850; total receipts, 135,443, against 299,602 in the same time last year.

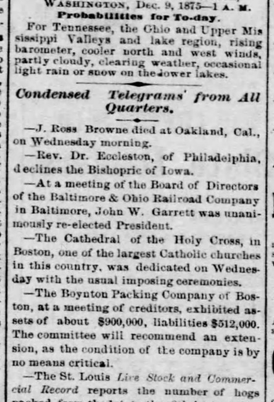
—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Sarah Conklin, the school girl who was murdered at Rutland, New York, brought in a verdict against Frank Pullan. A bloody coat worn by him on the day of the murder has been found, and he is said to have made a partial confession. There remains no doubt as to his guilt.

—At a meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, in Philadelphia, it was resolved to suspend production from December 18th to January 22d. A gentleman who attended the meeting admitted that it had been decided to stop further production absolutely from January 22d until about March 1st, or until navigation opens.

—A "gas ring" has been discovered in St. Louis. The Gas Company have manufactured and sold to consumers during a number of years past a much greater quantity of gas than they reported to the Revenue Collector, thereby defrauding the Government out of large sums in the way of taxes. The Collector of Internal Revenue is said to be in the ring.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLO

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Requests for Prayer—People Invited to Attend for Encouragement and Consolation, and Not Out of Curiosity.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—The weather to-day was again very disagreeable, but the attendance at the noon prayer meeting was very good. The list of requests for prayer was very long one, including one for a church and Sunday School at Rockaway, for churches at Pottstown, Pa., and for a large number of churches of New York. During the services Mr. Moody said that they wished to have people come to their meetings for encouragement and consolation, and not for the purpose of looking at them as though they were on exhibition.

Mr. Sankey sang the forty-seventh hymn with so much feeling as to bring tears to the eyes of many of those present.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, in a short address, related a story of a poor woman with a drunken husband, who had come to him for comfort and encouragement. He had given her proper advice, and she and her husband had afterwards been brought to Christ.

Fire in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., December 8.—Early to-day a fire broke out in the Harmony mill, owned by R. & H. Adams, manufacturers of mosquito netting, and in an hour two brick buildings, each about twenty-five by eighty feet, and four stories high, were burned down, together with the machinery and stock. A new brick building, forty by forty feet, and four stories high, belonging to the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, and filled with silk machinery, was nearly destroyed. A large two-story brick building, thirty-eight by 120 feet in the rear, occupied as a machine shop and silk weaving shop, was likewise destroyed. The loss will amount to $60,000 and is well insured. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

The London "Times" on President Grant's Message.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Deutschland Disaster.

LONDON, December 8.—The following is a complete list of the first and second cabin passengers on the Deutschland: First cabin, saved—Wilhelm Lick, Cleveland; Carl Meiler, Jr., Bremen. Missing—Julius Grossman, Hamburg. Second cabin, saved—Ann Petzheid, Theodore Tiedman, Geo. F. Sauer, Herman Nathan, Edward Stamm, all of New York; Franz Hamm and family, Texas; Adolf Herman, Cincinnati; Heinrich Sehen, America; Alfred Wutting, Jena, Austria.

LONDON, December 8.—The steamship Deutschland now lies on the west edge of Kentish Knock, in four fathoms of water. Her stern is about five feet out of water at high tide. Her wood ends have started, but her spars, sails and everything are standing. Her hatch s over the cargo are undisturbed, and her deck is dry at low water. The owners of the vessel, together with the agents in London and Captain Brickenstein, went to the wreck to-day.

The Colliery Disaster.

Fifty-nine bodies have been recovered from the Swaithe main colliery at Barnsley. It is now considered certain that the dead will number between 130 and 140.

The Angolia Safe.

The steamship Angolia, Captain Smith, from New York, November 13th, for Glasgow, arrived at Moville this morning. This is the steamer recently proceeding under sail, having lost her propellor.

Cambridge Prize Poem.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has announced the subject of this year's poem, in competition for the Chancellor's medal, "The Centenary of American Independence."

Naval Movements.

LONDON, December 8.—Six British frigates, now in East India, will shortly leave for the Mediterranean, via the Suez Canal.

The London "Times" on President's Grant's Message.

LONDON, December 9.—The *Times* to-day has a leading editorial on President Grant's message. Referring to the part about Spain and Cuba, the *Times* says: If Spain cannot suppress the Cuban rebels, if the island must be half ruined while she holds it, if she will not put an end to that institution which is the main source of the disturbance, it would be hard to expect the United States to let the work of devastation proceed unchecked merely out of regard to the nomThis is the limit of her power.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Election of Senator Cameron—Other Business.

HARRISBURG, December 8.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Lowry—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to represent Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition in Australia.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE National Democratic Committee has kindly taken charge of the House of Representatives, and has directed it to pursue the policy of investigating the Departments. Of course, this is a useful hint, which, if steadily followed, may be productive of results. Whether these will be of advantage to the Democracy is another question.

AS WE anticipated would prove the case, the Eastern journals treat quite earnestly the allusions of the President to the present being his last annual message, and consider it an evasion of the Third Term issue. They also take his allusion to the School question as an attempt to make political capital in that direction. We do not think they interpret him correctly.

THERE is a report from Washington, to which we do not attach the greatest consequence, that a newspaper syndicate appeared there, in the persons of several prominent editors, with a view of determining their Presidential policy. The Third Term question is what troubles them, and the light they gathered on the subject did not dispel the darkness of their minds.

THE success of Speaker BLAINE, in practically drawing the Democracy into an endorsement of the KELLOGG Government, has been highly commended by the press. He evidently is the leader on the Republican side of the House, and will be more than a match for any man the Democracy can put forward in that capacity. The Democrats will be divided in several ways —chiefly through the ambition of WOOD, RANDALL and COX, to be considered leaders. So far as tactical operations go the first victory is for BLAINE.

WE commend to the attention of the Democracy of this State, the opinion entertained of their candidate for Speaker by journals of Democratic faith in other States. The Baltimore *Gazette* unkindly says: "With or without encouragement or reason to hope more from him than from any other candidate, Mr. RANDALL'S candidacy brought to his support one of the most disreputable crowds of political birds of prey ever seen in Washington. It may not have been his fault, but it certainly was his misfortune that the MORRISEYS and O'BRIENS of New York, the McMULLENS of Philadelphia, and at least three of the strongest and most dangerous lobby gangs that will infest the corridors of the Capitol this Winter shouted so loudly and so arduously for Mr. RANDALL'S success."

THE excited interest manifested by the Spaniards in the message of President GRANT, shows that they entertained great fears as to his intentions and purposes. It is evident that while the judgment of the President, for the reasons given in the message, is against any change in our relations with Spain, his feeling is strongly favorable to kindly treatment of the Cubans, and to a moral pressure, in favor of ending the war, now being so brutally waged. The time must come, sooner or later, for intervention of some kind. The people are no nearer subdued than they were, and it is certainly an outrage that the attempt to subdue them should be continued, if it shall possess no more vigor than it has heretofore had. We really hope that some kind of pressure will be brought to bear to end this miserable warfare.

CONGRESS will be asked to appropriate a million and a half to Centennial purposes, and, to this end, the President, Cabinet and Members of Congress will be invited to visit Philadelphia and inspect the work done, and the situation of affairs generally. We do not doubt, for a moment, that Congress should do something in aid of the Centennial. It is a National affair, and will reflect credit, if successful, on the entire country. Philadelphia has done nobly toward it, and every reason, so far as such facts are concerned, exists for the prompt and favorable action of Congress. The only criticism we have heard, thus far, on the management of the Centennial, is over the lavish expenditures for employes. While those in charge should be fairly compensated, —$10,000 a year for three years for the Director General, seems like a large sum. The affair is burthened with employes of one kind or other. It is such matters that create criticism, —whether justly or unjustly, we are not prepared to say. The management should be wisely economical.

IT IS given out that plans are already laid to permit rebels access to the Treasury by the recognition of the House of a vast number of claims growing out of, and made prior to, the war. How much strength such a movement will assume cannot perhaps be determined till the latter end of the session; but every evidence of it must be vigorously denounced and opposed from the earliest moment. The character of the claims which will be made against the Government under this proposed new departure is already defined. It will admit all those individual claims for property used or rent for quarters occupied where any receipts were given, and without any reference to the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimants. The old claim of the census-takers of 1860 in the Southern States will then be recognized, the bar to the payment of which has been that all claim was forfeited by subsequent secession and rebellion against the Government. The ante-bellum mail-contractors will also come in under the new dispensation; that is, those having contracts for the carrying of the mails on Southern routes which were cut off by the war will be paid as if they had fulfilled their contracts. In the same category belong the Postmasters of the Southern States, who claim that they had losses in postage stamps on hand; we presume they will also set up a claim for pay during the entire interregnum, when the United States had no postmasters in the cities where they were last located. All these claimants will not, of course, be satisfied with the original face of their alleged losses on account of the war, but will also demand interest thereon for the fifteen years during which they have been out of the money. The allowance of the principal will carry with it an allowance of the interest. It will be necessary to repeal a law governing this question, and here the Senate must stand try, are better than too little gold and silver to answer the same purpose. For foreign transactions we need and must have gold,—and we have a system whereby we get it. Altogether, therefore, this subject of enforced specie payments is overvalued. The effort should be to revive the business of the country, and reach the same end by natural means.

OUR SAMOAN NEIGHBORS.

A year or more ago, the papers teemed with glowing accounts of the discovery and peaceful character of the inhabitants of Samoan Islands, situate in the Pacific ocean, some six days sail from San Francisco. They were untrained in the arts of civilized life, and were possessed of a crude, but paternal form of Government. Peace and quiet reigned among them, but they were low down in the scale of civilization. By some means a gentleman named STEINBERGER secured to himself an appointment from President GRANT as Commissioner, to visit the islands, and report his observations. In due time the report came,—full, descriptive, romantic, inspiring. It represented the Samoan Islands as situated in the midst of a tropical climate, and possessed of a rich, fruitful soil, and having in them the germ of a grand commercial intercourse, where the products of the soil, and the fruits of industry were properly developed. The people were spoken of as mild-mannered and gentle, and capable of being properly elevated if proper instruction were given. It so happened that STEINBERGER possessed a persuasive tongue, and so did not find it difficult to induce the Samoans to accept civilized ideas, and to adopt modern forms of Government. A Kingdom was resolved upon, with a native King,—a Premier,—the immortal STEINBERGER securing this position, and establishing himself in fine style. Of this, however, more anon. Various officials, constituting the Ministry, have been designated, and a Parliament was originated. It consists of two Houses, the House of Nobles and the House of Commons. The former is called the "Timon," and the latter the "Faimua." Combined, the body is called the "Tamua," as far as can be deciphered the venacular. The House of Nobles is elected by and from the leading chiefs of all the islands, and has seventeen members. The House of Commons has eighteen members—one to every two thousand inhabitants, we believe, who are elected by and from the district chiefs. The Nobles and the Commoners receive no pay, it being considered a high honor, an exalted mark of social distinction, to serve the kingdom free gratis.

The Parliament was in session, on the 8th of November, the time of our last advices from the port of Apia, the Capita of the Kingdom. Laws had been enacted, declaring the port free except to liquors, which are charged five dollars a case of a dozen bottles, and a severe license law has been established. Rigid marriage laws have also been enacted, and schools are to be established in every district. The teachers are to be in the pay of the State, and the tax for their support will be so much per head for each scholar. The various sects have schools attached to their churches, but the education being entirely of a sectarian character, it is proposed to give the natives a more practical and useful training. Up to date there had been no conflict between Church and State on this question, though the cauldron was boiling that way. It is evident that this interesting question is entirely irresistible.

Of course the Premier is finely lodged, and is to be magnificently situated, both as to house and surroundings. The army consists of one hundred and thirty soldiers, drilled by a white, Major LATROBE, and when these are proficient in the manual of arms, they are to be sent into the districts to drill the militia. The navy consists of the yacht "Peerless" presented by the United States Government. King KALAKAUA, of the Hawaiian islands, sent a proffer of recognition, if it should be desired, and the request was promptly made. The condition of the new Kingdom is variously estimated, as to the qualities of peace and prosperity. Some declare that order and happiness reign, while others affirm that disorder and trouble exists. We can hardly imagine it possible that a full blown Yankee should fail to properly govern aborigines. So all hail to Premier STEINBERGER.

THE NEW BOND.

The *Chronicle* very properly corrects our hasty reading of the President's message relative to the precise character of the President's 3.65-100 bond plan. It was not intended to include the inter-convertible feature of the KELLY scheme, but simply its funding quality. The KELLY plan funded the currency, but it provided for unfunding it. This the President's plan does not propose to do. But we do not agree with the *Chronicle* that they would not find their way to the market. With gold at 115 they could not, but there is a fixed figure, usually, at which they would. It would depend on the market, and the chance for investments. With proper opportunity, they would get on the market, and be used as currency, as compound interest notes were. But we do not believe for a moment that they would serve to bring on specie payments. These bonds would be interest-paying investments. Grant that they would be used as currency —there would be times when they would be hoarded for the interest,—thus operating to contract and expand the currency, at very unfortunate times. They would be by themselves, considered either as bonds or currency. Their only influence on specie resumption would be by contracting the currency. This problem, however, would soon be found to have other difficulties in it. Consider the fact that to pay gold we must have gold. How would the decrease of greenbacks create a supply of gold. The law of demand and supply proceeds on a single idea,—price. It is not the country that wants gold the most that gets it, but the one that pays the most. We can get gold now by paying for it; and the 3.65-100 bonds represent the price we would pay to get gold. That is, we would pay about $12,000,000 annually for the privilege of using gold. We repeat our inquiry of yesterday,—will it pay? We think not.

Another item to be considered would be the influence of National bank notes on the problem. Do and say what we will, when the Government resumes, the banks must. How shall we have resumption by changing greenbacks into a low interest bond, and then putting out as many National bank notes as we withdraw greenbacks? How do we affect the specie-paying problem? Suppose, for example, the Government pays out gold, for all purposes it must create a condition of things throughout the country that will cause others to pay out and receive gold, or it cannot do it. This is the problem with which it must deal. We are free to confess that we see but one way in which to reach specie payments, and this we have repeatedly stated. It is, 1. To bring about a condition of things by which we can *keep* gold in the country. This consists, not in putting out bonds, but in selling more than we buy abroad. When we sell enough more than we buy, to keep from sending gold abroad to pay interest, we have the way to naturally and permanently resume. 2. To do this, we think the great effort should be, to so develop the prosperity of the country, that we shall have the material for export, and manufacture sufficiently to reduce the volume of imports. We also need, in order to the permanent maintenance of specie payments, to withdraw our foreign debt, and hold it at home. The reduction of interest, by the refunding process, will save us, hereafter, the exportation of $5,000,000 annually in gold. All these things enter into the account, when the resumption of specie payments is considered.

A COLLECTION will be taken in all the public schools of Virginia on January 19, the birthday of General R. E. Lee, for the benefit of the Lee monument fund.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, has had a private car built for the exclusive use of himself and family. It is richly furnished house on trucks and cost $11,000.

THE late Chris. O'Conner, the billiardist, together with Dan. Bryant, backed John C. Heenan when he went to England to meet the champion Sayers in the prize ring.

PROFESSOR PROCTER authorizes a contradiction of the report that he is to take the chair of astronomy in the new Roman Catholic University at Kensington, England.

THAT rare event, a "pearl wedding," was celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. Azariah Huntington, of Franklin, Connecticut, last week. They have had sixty years of married life.

GENERAL AND MRS. SHERMAN expect to gather all their children about them at Christmas. Later in the winter Mrs. Sherman may take her youngest son, who, we regret to say, is not in his usual health, to San Antonio, Texas, a warmer climate being recommended for him.

GENERAL V. S. VAN ANTWERT, of the United States army, aged sixty-eight years, died at the residence of his daughter, near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Md.

MISS GOUVERNEUR will personate her great-grandmother, Mrs. Monroe, at the Peasant's Carnival to be held in Washington next month, wearing one of her dresses any many of her jewels.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY reports the Pope as hale and hearty. He says that when they were talking together in the Vatican gardens it was himself whom weariness first compelled to suggest sitting down.

A STRONG effort seems to be making to secure the pardon of young Walworth, the parricide. The Albany *Argus* prints a long review of his case, in which the writer asserts that Walworth is certainly afflicted with epilepsy.

STOKES, who killed Fisk, is said to be confined to his bed in prison with asthma and chills and fever, and that his hair is white and his constitution ruined. His term will expire next September, but an effort is being made to have him pardoned.

THE *Figaro*, of London, desires to see the following inscription put upon the English memorial statue of Stonewall Jackson:

"This Statue
Was Paid for by a
Few Englishmen Who Made Money
During the Civil War."

THE papers are bringing out afresh the points of Mr. Evarts's ancestry, to show the peculiar fitness of his selection as the Centennial orator. His grandfather, Roger Sherman, was a member of the committee of the Continental Congress which prepared the draft of the Declaration of Independence.

MR. JOSHUA BEALE, one of the oldest and most highly-respected citizens of Juniata county, died recently at his residence at Beale's mills, aged eighty-four years and one day. He died on the farm on which he was born, and on which his father, Judge David Beale, settled in 1766. His widow and all his children, five in number, survive him. The Rev. David J. Beale, pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches of Baltimore, is a son of the deceased.

THE London papers desire that the visit of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to England, is in the character of a vendor; that he has gone to sell land in Florida, "the proceeds of which are to be applied to the public debt of that State. It is stated that he has three million acres at his disposal, so that any man who wishes to found a great landed family can now do so 'at a great reduction.' What would Turkey give to have a Reverdy Johnson *en route* for London upon a similar mission."—*Phila. Press.*

GENERAL GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by Commissioner Wm. Wood, of the Board of Education, visited the Normal College in New York City on Monday morning. In an address delivered before the students, the General gave some very interesting accounts of Egypt, from which he has recently returned. Among other things, he stated that the present enlightened ruler of that country had established a high school for women, containing over 2,000 students, similar in many respects to the Normal College.

AN original draft by Benedict Arnold on the Province of Massachusetts, signed for payment by Samuel Adams as Secretary, James Otis, and fourteen others of the Council, brought $25.50 at the sale of Dr. Shurtleff's collection of autographs in Boston on Friday. Other autographs bringing higher prices were those of Gen. Putnam, $16; Gov. Elbridge Gerry, $15; Sir William Pepperell, his father, and others, $15; Gen. Joseph Dudley, $15; John Hancock, $11; Samuel Adams, $20; Richard Henry Lee, $14; Benjamin Franklin, $15; and Nathan Appleton and one hundred other prominent citizens of Boston for the Webster meeting in Faneuil Hall in October, 1852, $10.50.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"COURTSHIP is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarled an old bachelor.

STETLING, AHRENS & CO., sugar refiners, of Baltimore, who failed in August last, have been adjudged bankrupts.

THE Emperor of Germany has sanctioned the scheme presented to him for a great system of the Established Protestant Church in Prussia, which is to convene in a few weeks for the first time.

A SUCCESSFUL candidate for office living in Winnebago, Minn., who is a lawyer, announces his willingness to give gratuitous legal advice during the next two years to all voters who will give their word that they voted for him. He also promises to defend in legal suits for the same period any town that he carried or nearly carried during the same election.

THE thousand or more Democratic editors who went to Washington to be elected clerks, &c., but failed in that ambition because there were not offices enough to go round, have gone back to their pens, scissors and paste-pots, convinced that journalism is the highest calling in the world, and that the editor who lowers himself by running about for a political office is little better than demented.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THERE are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 8,000,000 children. In the last fiscal year the average daily attendance was 4,500,000. Thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report an increase in the public school income of $1,232,000, and in attendance of children 164,000. The total sum raised during the year by taxation was $82,000,000, and the cost of public education was about $74,000,000.

OHIO ITEMS.

ON Monday morning, soon after daybreak, the body of Romeo B. Crompton, night telegraph operator, was found on the track near Oxford, horribly mangled and with life extinct.

THOMAS MACE, an unmarried man, twenty-two years of age, was arrested at McArthur on Monday by Constable Tinkham, of Zaleski, charged with an attempt to commit a rape on a lady named Nancy Reed, sixty-four years of age, living near that town.

A SECOND examination and inquest, at Tippecanoe City, on the body of Dr. A. B. Hartman, supposed to have been drowned, elicited the fact that it was not a case of accidental drowning, but that he was murdered and the body thrown into the canal. Several parties are under arrest, charged with being implicated in the murder. Considerable excitement prevails.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Frich et ux. to Jacob Gater, June 4, 1874; lot on Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, Third ward. McKeesport. Price.....$2,400
Right Rev. Jas. Domenec to George Vowinckel, April 5, 1870; lot No. 149 in St. Clair township. Price.....$375
Quit claim deed from Charles Heintz et ux. to Andrew and Mary Schneider, May 19, 1875; lot on Maria avenue, Thirty-second ward, city. Consideration.....Nom.
Arch. H. Rowand, jr., et ux., to Mrs. Aurelia Quinn, April 1, 1875; lot on Arch street, Verona borough. Price.....$700
Aurelia Quinn to John A. Nichol, October 15, 1875; same property as above. Price.....$1,400
James Kelly and William Stevenson et ux. to Alexander Kenny, September 15, 1875; four lots on Juniata avenue, in Wilkins township. Price.....$1,600
Alex. B. Beal et ux. to Samuel Dyer, November 24, 1875; lot on Liberty avenue, Sixteenth ward, city. Price.....$10,000
John Alexander et ux. to Martin Hawkins, August 15, 1875; lot on Elliott street, Thirty-sixth ward, city. Price.....$1,000
Martin Hawkins et ux. to John Hawkins, September 12, 1875; same as above. Price.....$700
Susan McGeary and Giffin McGeary to James Welsh, November 24, 1874; lot on Shady avenue, McClure township. Price.....$700
John Hutchinson et ux. to James Davis, April 1, 1872; lot on Manhattan street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,500
W. B. Brown to John W. Barker, April 1, 1873; 2 lots on Broadway, Mansfield borough. Price.....$1,750
James S. Walker and Elizabeth J. Walker to Jenny Lind Shaffer, October 5, 1875; lot on Olive street, McKeesport. Price.....$700
Robert Riggs et ux. to T. R. Vankirk, November 13, 1875; lot on Rebecca street, Lincoln township. Price.....$1,500
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to the Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, April 3, 1875; interest of Eliza J. Parkinson in lot on Fifth street, Mc-Keesport. Price.....$1,000
The Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to Barbara Gibson, August 17, 1875; lot on Fifth street, McKeesport. Price.....$2,800
A. L. Hare, Trustee, to Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, September 25, 1875; interest of John Manis in lot on State Road, Scott Township. Price.....$40
Same to same, September 25, ——; lot on East side of Market street, McKeesport. Price.....$100
Same to same, June 26, 1875; lot on Pine street, McKeesport. Price.....$100
Same to same, December 26, 1874; lot on in McKeesport, near Cemetery. Price.....$200
Same to same, December 26, 1874; lot on Jenny Lind street, McKeesport. Price.....$700
A. J. Fleming et ux. to David S. Hulton, November 18, 1873; 2 acres in Lincoln township. Price.....$1,000
David S. Hulton et ux. to Theophilus R. Vankirk, September 27, 1875; 1 acre in Lincoln township. Price.....$175
Henry Darlington to the United States Building and Loan Association, November 19, 1875; lots in Lost township. Price.....$2,793
Thomas Hindman et ux. to the United States Building and Loan Association, November 19, 1875; two lots on Third street, Lecteslde. Price.....$658.50
James McGinnis et ux. to G. F. Sichelstell, October 1, 1873; lot on Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, city. Price.....$700
Hugh Smith to Ellen Smith, December 15, 1874; lot on Huey street, McKeesport. Price.....$1,400
A. G. Cubbage et ux. to Thomas H. Lane, November 6, 1875; lot on Locust street, Fourteenth ward, city. Price.....$6,000
S. A. Wiel to the United States Building and Loan Association, November 29, 1875; three lots on Seventh street, Lecteslde. Price.....$1,710
W. G. McCandless et ux. to the United States Building and Loan Association, November 29, 1875; two lots in Lecteslde. Price.....$7,750
John W. Stewart to Mary Stewart, March 21, 1872; half of lot on Walnut street, McKeesport. Price.....$325
William Arthurs to Joseph G. Davis, July 12, 1849; lot in Elizabeth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$5
Fred. S. Weise to D. Wuderhoit et al., trustees, Oct. 22, 1875; lot on Jacob street, Second ward, Allegheny; also, lot on Taylor avenue; also, 2 lots in McLain & Maple's plan of lots, Pittsburgh. Consideration.....$1,000
M. B. Brown to Mary Newell, Aug. 1, 1872; 2 lots on Mary avenue, Mansfield. Price.....$900
Samuel McKain to Rose Miller, July 1, 1875; lot on Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,400
John Born to Elizabeth Born, Nov. 8, 1875; lot in Eighth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$4,000
Newton Webb to John Tein, June 21, 1875; lot on Grantham street, Allegheny. Price.....$2,800
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to James Gardner, Nov. 6, 1875; lot on Sixth avenue, city. Price.....$12,200

A SCIENTIFIC JOB.

Man's Tongue Cut off and Spliced

Some time since, a stranger arrived in Detroit in order to consult from one to a dozen surgeons about his tongue, that useful member being hampered with a cancer. The doctors took a look at the tongue, shook their heads and said: "Hum—hum." Gathered in solemn council, they agreed that the tongue must come off, or at least about a third of it. They assured the man that they could make a very neat and scientific job of it, and once his tongue got well they could splice it, as sailors splice a rope, and give him as much tongue and as much talk as ever. The patient consented, and the new tongue was in operation recently for the first time. The surgeons were jubilant, and invited our reporter to call around and see the job. He went. He found the patient sitting up, looking pretty fair, and willing to give all the information he had about him.

"What is your name?" asked the reporter.

"Wholl loll roli loll," was the prompt reply.

"Where do you belong?"

"Illy lolly bloll, rolly doll," he replied. One of the surgeons stood by, and he clapped his hands with glee and shouted:

See there! Why that man talks as plainly as you or I! I tell you it was the neatest scientific job of surgery ever done in this town!

After a brief discussion with the surgeon on the antiquity and uses and abuses of tongues, the reporter turned to the man and asked:

"Did it hurt you much?"

"Whilly Twol lol slol!" he answered.

"And how do you like this splicing business?"

"Whol flol hil blil lol!" he said.

"He feels all right, of course," chuckled the surgeon. "Why, man, he works that tongue equal to a parrot! Show me another such job and I'll give you a thousand dollars!"

The reporter asked him if women's tongues were ever afflicted with cancer, and the surgeon replied that he never heard of a case; they were never at rest long enough for any affliction to take root.

"And you think you can in time manage your artificial tongue, do you?" asked the reporter.

"Ihl plol slal al wohl," answered the man.

"In time" echoed the surgeon, "Why, you blockhead, isn't he using his tongue now? Can't you understand every word he says?"

The reporter didn't answer, but leaned back and wondered how the splice was effected. He had a dim idea of boiler rivets, shoepatch cement, water-lime, etc., and finally asked to see the job. The patient opened his mouth to respond to the request, and the surgeon grabbed the tongue, pulled it this way and that, moved it up and down and exclaimed:

"Nicest job ever exhibited in the profession! I defy the invisible splice, but you can see the juncture right along there. The new part is a composition known only to me, and I can't betray the secret. If there were only cancers enough I'd make my eternal fortune in about six months."

"Well, I wish you a speedy recovery," remarked the reporter as he rose to go.

"Globl plol ohl," replied the man, smiling blandly.

"Good-bye."

"Glocl lool," he answered.

"I tell you," said the surgeon, as he came out on the walk, "not one man in ten thousand could have done that job without spoiling the man's speech forever."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Farmers, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., executed. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly attended to.
Repairing neatly done.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street.
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8-p57

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1875,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
Good Substantial Bargains in Each Department.

Some of the Real Bargains
NOW ON OUR COUNTERS.
Large additions having been made to our linen stock, by purchases last week in the Eastern Markets at much less than usual prices.
We would invite the special attention of Ladies to our line of
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
As we are offering these at extremely low prices for quality—
At $1, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, Black Silks, extra good value.
At $1.75, $1.87½ and $2, Hand Spun Black Silks, a rare bargain.
At $2 to $3.50, Heavy Black Silks, very low.
Colored Dress Silks in all the newest and most fashionable shades and light tints for evening wear at special bargains.
A few of the many good bargains we are now offering in DRESS GOODS, &c.:
At 12½ cents, a choice new assortment of Dark Dress Goods, great variety of styles, splendid bargains.
At 15 and 18¾c, new styles Dark Dress Goods—worth more.
At 22½c, Wool Serges, worth 25c.
At 25c and 31c, Wool Serges, choice colorings, less than value.
At 25c to 50c, a very fine assortment of latest style Dress Fabrics, better value and much less than former prices for same.
At 75c, Evening shades of Irish Poplins, worth double the money.
At 50c to $2.50, Black Cashmeres, much better value than usual.
At 20c to 75c, Black Alpacas, extra good value.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, Tycoon Reps for Wrappers, a great bargain.
Complete stock of Mourning Dress Goods, in all materials and qualities.
With pleasure we call attention to the unusual fine line of Colored Dress Goods, in finer qualities of every description, in Melton and Knickerbocker Suitings, Camel's Hair Suitings, Colored Alpacas, Colored Merinos, Colored Cashmeres, Mohairs, Diagonals, Silk Repps, Tycoon Repps, English Serges, &c., &c.
An assortment of colors in Moreen Skirtings.
REAL BARGAINS OFFERING.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Jos. Horne & Co.
OFFER FOR THE
Holiday Trade,
AT
RETAIL STORES
A choice assortment of
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns
AND
SMOKING JACKETS.
Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
Plain and Fancy Border Hemstitched and Plain Hemmed
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Initial Handkerchiefs.
Silk Umbrellas, with fine Ivory and Natural Handles.
Silk and Satin Bows, Ties and Scarfs.
FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.
Plain, Colored and Fancy Striped
HALF HOSE.
Newest Novelties in
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Seal, Otter, Beaver, Ottertail and Nutria Fur Gauntlets.
Black Calf Driving Gauntlets.
Buck, Alaska and Sheep Gauntlets and Gloves, in all qualities.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Lined Leather Gloves with and without Fur Tops.
Men's Castor and Fine Calf Plush Lined Gloves.
WOOLEN SCARFS
Bargains in Ladies' Plain Hemstitched Initial Colored Merino Border Handkerchiefs.
White and Fancy Border Silk Neckerchiefs.
Silk Neck Scarfs from 25c up.
Novelties in Cashmere, Lace and Nett Scarfs and Bows.
Embroidered and Linen Sets.
All Goods at Lowest Figures.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Only Prize London Medal. Only Prize Dublin Medal.
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FIRST PREMIUM.

No Cold Can Penetrate a Down Garment.
DOWN CLOTHING
Gives the warmth of three folds Woolen Fabric and is not the weight of one.
BOOTH & FOX'S
REAL EIDER AND
ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS
Have the following advantages:
1—ECONOMY. Price being reduced, they are the cheapest form of Bed Clothing.
2—LIGHTNESS. They weigh but from 3 to 4 lbs.
3—WARMTH. Equal in worth to three pairs of Blankets.
4—DURABILITY. Will wear twenty years.
5—BEAUTY. They are a great Ornament to Bed Rooms.
6—PURITY. Free from all effluvia or smell and can be washed whenever desired.
The LADIES' DOWN VESTS are made so as to be very attractive Garments, and they are a sure protection against an easterly wind.
Each genuine article has the name "BOOTH & FOX" attached. Sold by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW CARPETS.
No Old Stock.
ALL FRESH.
FALL STYLES.
HENRY McCALLUM,
77 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.

600 STYLES
OF LADIES' AND MISSES'
Beaver & Rough Cloth Sacques
Opening to-day, also purchased last week, at a heavy discount from former prices, and will offer extra inducements in these goods, all made in the best, latest and most fashionable styles. Prices to suit all—very cheap.
Our Suit Department now embraces a full and complete line of elegantly made and trimmed suits and dresses, latest winter styles, in all kinds of materials, at very low prices.
Special attention given to Mourning and Wedding Outfits.
LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS AND COSTUMES.
At 75c, Ottoman Striped Shawls, full sizes.
Square and Long Shawls, newest winter styles.
Ladies' Fur-lined Silk Cloaks, elegant styles.
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks, &c., &c.
FURS, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
In all the different grades of Alaska, Squirrel, Lynx, Sable and Seal Skins.
Special bargains in Real Seal Sacques.
Bargains in Sets for Children.
Beaver and Rough Cloth Sacquings.
Honeycomb Sacquings, in all colors.
Good bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Felt, Cloth, Balmoral, Quilted Alpaca and Satin Skirts.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men, Boys, Youths and Children. New winter Overcoats, complete new stock.
Lowest prices for Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Gum Overshoes, &c., &c.
EVERYTHING AT LOWEST PRICES.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B. & B.,
128 Federal St.,
BARGAINS IN
NEW DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OPENED
Monday, December 16, 1875.
One case 38-inch
DOUBLE WEIGHT CASHMERES,
Extra value at 90c, in just the shades that are wanted, viz: Seal Brown and Myrtle Green.
Large assortments in all the various qualities
COLORED CASHMERES AND MERINOS,
From 65c to $1.25 per yard.
NEW PLAID SUITINGS
In extra qualities at 25c.
Double width Mohair Alpacas, 25c.
Double width Mohair Alpacas, 31c.
Double width American Poplins at 35 and 37½c.
These three lots of goods are choice in shades of Seal Brown, Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Plum, &c. and extra value.
NEW PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,
From 12½c to 50c per yard.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
At $1.50.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
From $1.00 to $4.00 per yard.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES,
At 75, 85, 95c and $1.
46-INCH BLACK CASHMERES,
At $1 and up to $2.50 per yard.
NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS,
At $1.50 and upwards.
Special value in
NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
At 25, 31, 37½ and 45c.
Extra Fine Goods at 50c and 60c.
NEW CLOAKS
In Beaver and Choice Rough Cloths,
From $4.50 to $35.
Special Bargain in a lot of choice
NEW CLOAKS, at $18.50.
NEW MATALESEE CLOAKS,
At $45, worth $60.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—Holiday Goods, Initial Handkerchiefs, Motto Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Handkerchiefs in fancy half-dozen cartons. Special bargains in Gents' 4-plyLinen Handkerchiefs at 50c each; very fine and worth the price if they were plain.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSB

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 9, 1875.

The offerings at the banks yesterday were better than for several days previous, but still not large enough to occasion any pressure on the loanable funds of the banks. The close character of business, and the fears of all classes of business men to make ventures generally, serves to keep discount demands short and deposit lines very good. The controversy between the puddlers and manufacturers is also exerting a very decided influence on the tendencies of business. Men are fearful of a hard winter, and all are seeking to contract and limit to the utmost. Real estate is unprecedentedly dull, there being nothing that can be called a market, so few and uncertain are transactions.

The New York *Post*, following the lead of Tilden and the "hard money Democracy," has got hold of a new and absurd financial crochet by which specie resumption is to be accomplished without any contraction of the currency and without any trouble. It is expressed as follows in the money article of the *Post:*

A reduction of $80,000,000 each year for the next three, in the expenses of the Government, would furnish a fund which, with the ordinary gold balance of the Treasury, would be sufficient to secure specie payments in 1879 by the Treasury. When Treasury legal-tender notes are at par with gold, every other note, account or contract payable in lawful money is practically payable in gold. With this much-secured Treasury legal-tender notes could then be gradually supplanted with gold, and in time the legal-tender act repealed.

Is the New York *Post* simple enough to think that $125,000,000 of gold in the Treasury would sustain an aggregate of $771,000,000 of legal tenders, national bank notes, and fractional currency at par with gold? To us there seems not the slightest doubt as to what would be the effect of an announcement of the resumption of specie payments in 1879, with say $125,000,000 or even $150,000,000 of gold in the Treasury. The first movement after such an announcement would be a rush of national bank notes to the Redemption Bureau at Washington for redemption in greenbacks, in order to convert the latter into gold. If the Redemption Agency did not redeem as fast as the bank notes were presented—which it probably would not—there would immediately be a premium on greenbacks over National bank notes. The greenbacks would then be hoarded and disappear from circulation, except as presented for redemption in gold, and this would increase the premium on them and stimulate the run upon the banks. The latter would be obliged to concentrate all their available means upon the sustaining of their currency, and would therefore be obliged to contract their loans. With the contraction of bank loans, commercial credit would collapse, and amid the ruins of our commercial interests the attempt to resume would be abandoned.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¼	5-20's 1868—coupons	122¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1881, reg.	114¾	5's, 10-40's	122
" 1865,	115¾	New 5 per cents	116¾
" 1865, new	120¼	10-40's—coupons	117¾
6-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi.	17¾
Erie	22¾	Pittsburgh	77
I. C.	95¼	Toledo & Wabash	4¾
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	122¾
St. Paul	36½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19¾
Do. Pref.	66¾	American Express	103¾
Michigan Southern	61¾	U. S. Express	57
Do. Central	61¾	Quicksilver	17¾
North Western Com	33¾	Quicksilver Pref.	57
Do. Pref.	86¼	Fort Wayne	99¾
Rock Island	104¾	Chicago & Alton	71¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	Panama	120
Pacific Mail	41¾	Iron Mountain	12¾
Western Union Tel.	77¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. W. & B.	31¼	Cen. Trans (S)	46¼
Reading (S)	55¾	Empire Do. (S)	51½
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	134	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S)	94
6th Ward (S)	70	P. C. & St. L. Pr. (S)	78¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, December 8, 1875.

Money 5; prime mercantile paper 6@8.

The customs receipts were $243,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $400,000. The clearings were $33,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 484@487½. Gold closed at 114¼, after selling at 113¾. The carrying rate was 1 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem for use. Governments were firm and in good demand. In railroad bonds this afternoon the leading feature was an advance in Chicago and Northwestern Consolidated coupon gold bonds to 85¾, under sharp demand, the improvement being based on dispatches received from Chicago containing the official statement by President Keep that the company is in an easy financial condition, and its earnings for the month of November show a continuous increase over those of the corresponding month last year. New Jersey Central rists now advanced to 115¾, and Michigan Central sevens to 101¾. Union Pacific firsts sold at 104¾, and land grants at 100. Sales of Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota firsts were made at 35¼@36. State securities quiet.

Stocks were strong and higher, with a general improvement. The advance ranged from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. There was a marked increase in business, particularly in Lake Shore, Northwest, Western Union and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore made the greatest rise, rising from 59 at the opening to 61¾ at the close. United States Express came next, advancing from 54¾ to 57. The Northwest shares were active and higher, the common rising from 38¾ to 39¾, and preferred from 54 3-4 to 56¾. There were strong buyers from the stock on the official statement from President Keep at Chicago.

The announcement that a dividend of two per cent. has been declared on Union Pacific is stated to have been premature. The Executive Committee, it is reported, met recently, and recommended to the Board of Directors that a dividend of not less than two nor more than three per cent. be declared for the quarter ending January 1st. The impression prevails here that the dividend will be 2½ per cent.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 183,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest common, 7,600 preferred, 3,500 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 18,000 Erie, and 102,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881 132; 5-20s of '65, 115¾; do new, 120½; do of '67, 122¼; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 122.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45¼; do new, 43¾; Virginia, new, 57; do old, 39; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 41; New York Central, 106¾; Adams Express, 102¾; Fargo Express, 83; United States Express, 57; American Express, 60½; Erie, 10¾; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 132¾; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 61¾; Union Pacific, 77; Lake Shore, 61¾; Illinois Central, 95¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 99; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 97; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 19¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union, 109¾.

LONDON, December 8.—The amount of bullion goes into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1¾. 5-20s of 1867, 109¾; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 30.

PARIS, December 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c; rentes 66f 62½c.

FRANKFORT, December 8.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

Chicago Seed Market.

The market was quiet, and there were very few changes to note. For prime timothy, clover and flax the demand continues fully equal to the offerings and prices were firm, but for the other kinds the market ruled rather dull. Timothy sold at $2.15 for only fair—prime about $2.25@2.30. Clover sold in a small way at $6.90, but prime medium in large quantities could not be purchased at this figure. Mammoth quotable at about $7. Sales of flax were made at $1.47½@1.50 for fair to good. Hungarian and millet quotable at 40@50c, and buckwheat at 50@60 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1875.

The inclemency of the weather recently and consequent bad condition of country roads, has curtailed our country trade somewhat, which at best has been very sluggish for some time past, and there is not much prospect of an immediate improvement. However, business is always dull in December, as it being the last month of the year, has a tendency to curtail the demand for goods of all kinds, but it is worse this December than usual.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $2a2.50 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1.45a1.50 ₰ bu in the trade, and dull.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 28a30c; medium to good 23a25c. Low grade stock continues very dull, with the stock accumulating.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c ₰ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $11 ₰ barrel.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13¾a14cents; do. New York, 14a14½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Prime stock, either Apples or Peaches, in light supply and held at full prices; demand increasing.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Fresh, 28a30c; pickled, 22a25c.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak, with a drooping tendency for good standard brands of either winter or spring may be fairly quoted at $6.75a7—most of the sales within the past few days were at $6.75. Rye Flour, $5.25a5.50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c ₰ pound.

GROCERIES—Trade in grocery circles continues very full, as it nearly always is at this particular time, and it is likely to continue so until next month. As intimated in our last, the bottom appears to have been reached and the coffee market again, caused in part by recent unfavorable advices from Rio, Santos and Baltimore, in first and second hands, 141,352 bags. Sugars easy, but unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10¼
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	20
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	23½
Good Rio	22 @25	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	70	N.C. strictly prime	63
N.O. prime	65	Demarara	60@65
Carolina	53	RICE. Rangoon	7¾

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins, per lb	11	Turkish Prunes	@10
L. Raisins, per box	2 50	French Prunes	@12
Currants, per lb	6¾		

GRAIN—Wheat is weaker in consequence of the recent sharp decline at Chicago, but good sound stuff is still holding its own; new red winter wheat is still quoted at $1.25a1.30, and white at about the same figure. Corn is firmer and more active but unchanged; Penna. and Ohio yellow, 47a48c; mixed, 46a47c; prime western white, 44a46c. Corn—Ear corn is in light stock and in demand; old Shelled, 46a48c; new, according to condition and quality. Barley and Rye dull, but without any quotable change in prices.

HAY—Baled is still quoted on track, by the car-load, at $13a15 for upland prairie, and $18a21 for timothy.

ONIONS—$1.25a1.50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Continue dull, but with light arrivals they are still maintained—40a42c for Peach Blows on track.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, and while prices are easy and in buyers' favor, there has been no quotable decline from last week's figures, but far these the market has ruled steady and without material change for some weeks past. The principal difficulty experienced in the trade has been due to the heavy supplies of medium n tive steers, averaging from 1,150 ₰ upwards, which are still coming forward. These cattle have been no absolute drag on the market throughout the week, while at the best, prices have ranged little higher than for light stockers.

SHEEP.

On Monday there was a moderate supply, and with a fair demand the yards were cleared within the range of last week's prices. On Tuesday the arrivals having been light and the supply unequal to the demand, prices advanced over those of the preceding day. There was some weakness on the market as stock on sale, but only a small proportion of it changed hands—buyers being timid about taking hold at the figures demanded. One bunch, weighing 135 lbs, fat and of good quality, brought 5c. Today the market was again light, but the supply was pretty well up to the demand, and as compared with Tuesday, there was no quotable change in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100@120 lbs	5.20@5.75
Prime 100@125 lbs	4.75@5.00
Good 80@85 lbs	4.25@4.50
Fair 70@80 lbs	4.00@4.25
Common 60@70	3.50@3.75
Indianas, as to quality	4.00@4.25

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has been dull and weak most of the time since the date of our last report, and while the run was not above an average, the supply most of the time was in excess of the demand, and prices in consequence are lower. The wet weather, as it always does at this season of the year, affected trade—restricted the demand, hence notwithstanding the arrivals have not been much larger than usual, the supply has been accumulating for a couple of days past, and as we close our report the pens are nearly full, and the indications generally point to a further decline.

QUOTATIONS.

Yorkers	4.75@7.00
Philadelphia Hogs	7.00@7.50
Fancy Philadelphia Hogs	7.60
Hogs in mixed lots	5.50@6.25

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1875.

Trade continues dull, but it is hoped there will soon be a change for the better, notwithstanding the outlook at the present writing is not very encouraging. Crude was quoted steady at $1.37½ for Conduit and United certificates and $1.35 for outside lines; large oil $1.35, and but little offering. Refined continues quiet and nominally unchanged; 12¾c delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore and 9¾@9¾c on cars here.

Oil Barrels very dull; countless offering at $1.10, and city make at $1.20.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.		
Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Star & w	402
J. J. Fisher	Sunbeam o w	81
A. Schaub	Loomis & Co	234
J. J. Fisher	J. R. Bental	160
Total		877

December 7.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.		
Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Union & O	Newyard & Sons	32
Livingston & Bros	Franciscus & Co	52
Total		104

December 8.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, Frew & Co.	309
John Regat	Same	156
Livingston & Bros	Franciscus & Co	52
Total		317

The Wheat Outlook.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago *Tribune* as follows: The stock of wheat in sight is about 10,500,000 bushels, of which over two-thirds is No. 3 and rejected. Last year No. 2 was sound wheat, but dirty and below the standard of No. 2in weight. This year it is not in much inspection books as "damaged," which means much. There is no demand on this side of the ocean for flour, from any quarter, and the only shipments except from the negroes in the Southern States and to Portugal are to French Canadians. All this class of wheat—and it is about one-half the whole crop, both spring and winter—must be exported. The American consumer will not use unground flour at any price. Ohio, for this reason, is sending large boards to the bulk of her crop and replacing with the sound No. 1 and No. 2 wheat of the Northwest. I am informed that our city mills are selling their flour at a less amount than usual, the supply has been accumulating for a couple of days past, and as we close our report the pens are nearly full, and the indications generally point to a further decline.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 8, 1875.

FLOUR—dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened excited and higher; owing to incorrect Liverpool quotation; closed lower, but at an advance on yesterday's quotations; No 2 Chicago spring $1 spot; sales 99¾c@$1.02 seller January; closed $1.00¾ seller January; No 3 80¼c; rejected 68c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 44¾a45c; seller January 48¾a49c spot; 48¾ bid seller December. Oats: demand fair and market firm; 20¾a 30¾c spot; 20¼a30¼c seller January; rejected 26c. Barley and rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $19.40 spot; $19.45 seller January; $19.60 seller February. Lard quiet and steady at $12.87½ spot; $12.42 seller January; $12.50 seller February. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand at 7a7¼a10¼a10¼a 6¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1.11.

On Call Board wheat was firm and ¼c higher. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer at 30¾c cash. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Flour: moderate business doing, chiefly shipping grades; receipts 20,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.50a4.90; common to good $4.95 a5.50; good to choice $5.55a6.00; white wheat extra $6.10a7.00; extra Ohio $5.90a7.45; St. Louis $5.40a9.00. Rye flour steady at $4.25 a5.35. Corn meal $3.15a3.75. Wheat dull and in limited demand; receipts 39,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.12a1.30; No. 3 Chicago $1.12; mixed spring $1.12a1.30. No 2 Red quiet; western 85a90c; State 94a95. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn closed dull; receipts 17,000 bushels; western mixed 74½ a75c; sail 74½c; yellow 75a75½c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 19,000 bush. Hay firm at 75c. Coffee quiet at 18½a22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a8½c, prime 8 1-2c. Molasses lower; N. O. 58a61½c. Petroleum quiet; crude 7c; refined 12½c. Rosin dull at $1.70a1.80. Turpentine dull; 36 1-2a37c. Eggs unchanged. Leather steady: California 24a26 1-2c. Wool steady; pulled 20a47c; unwashed and Texas 15a34c. Pork firmer at $21,90a22,00; seller year $21,35. Cut meats: western quiet; middles firmer; western long clear 10¾a10¾c; city 10¾a11. Lard firmer; prime steam 13a 13 1-16c cash and December; 13 1-16c January. Butter: prime firm; others quiet; western 19a25c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky dull; buyers $1,16; sellers $1,17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Petroleum nominally 12a12¼c for refined; 10½c for crude in barrels; 6¾c bulk. Flour dull; low grades rather weak; sales of 600 bbls; extra $5a5.25; extra Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6a6.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $6a6,65; high grades $7a7.85. Rye flour $5.12½ for prime. Wheat in steady demand; Pennsylvania red $1.38a1.40; western do $1.40a1.20; white $1.42a1.45. Rye quiet. Corn dull; new yellow 60a66c. Oats firmer; white 44a52c; mixed 43c. Barley and malt neglected. Provisions steady. Mess pork $26.50a23. Beef hams $20a22. Smoked hams 15¼a16c; pickled do 12¾c. Salted shoulders 8¾a8¾c. Lard 13a13¼c. Whisky $1,16 for western. Butter steady and unchanged; New York and Bradford county extras 34a35c; do do firsts 30a32c; western do do 28a30c; do do firsts 25a27c; western 30a31c; do firsts 26a28c. Cheese dull; New York fancy 13¾c; do prime 12 3 4a 13¼c; western fine 12½a13c. Eggs steady; receipts more liberal; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 33c; western do 31a32c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; low middlings 12¾c. Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat firm but quiet; No 2 western red $1,38; Pennsylvania red $1,38a1,40; Maryland red $1,10a 1.43; do amber $1,45a1,50; do white $1,15a 1,45. Corn dull but steady; southern white old 68a70c; do new 56a60c; southern yellow old 70c; do new 56a61c; western mixed old 68c bid; do new 65¾c. Oats firm but quiet; southern 36a45; western white 42a 45c; western mixed 38a40c. Rye quiet at 78a85c. Hay steady and demand good. Maryland and Pennsylvania $22a24. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork: new $22.50. Bulk meats unsettled; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 11a11¼c; loose; packed 8¾a11¼c. Bacon scarce; shoulders 10¾a11c; clear rib sides 13¾a14c. Hams 15 1-2a16c. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter firm and active; western extras 28a30c; do firsts 25a 27c. Petroleum nominally higher; crude 6¾a7c; refined 12 3-4a13c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull but steady at $1,16 1-2a1,17.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Sugar active; common to good common 5¾a6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7¾c. Molasses firm; centrifugal 25a35c; common 30a38c; fair 40a42c prime 44a48c; strictly prime to choice 47a 51c; strictly prime fermenting 47c. Flour in good demand; superfine $4,25a4,50; fancy $4,50; treble $4,75a5,50; choice and family $5,75a6,50. Corn meal dull at $2,65. Corn quiet at 57a60c. Oats 45a52c; black seed oats 55c. Bran quiet at $21. Hay quiet; eastern $22. Pork dull and lower; new at $22; old 23. Dry salt meats quiet at 8¼, 10¾a11c. Bacon: no shoulders; sides jobbing at 13¾a13¾c. Hams scarce; choice sugar cured 17¾a18c; inferior 15a15c. Lard steady; tierces packers 13c; refined 13¼c; keg 14½c. Coffee: nothing doing; market nominal; ordinary to prime 18¾a 21¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in fair demand; $1,25a 1,32. Corn firm at 47a48c. Oats steady at 30a35c. Barley quiet; Canada $1,10a1,22. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull; $20,75 spot; $20,50 seller February. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 12½c; kettle jobbing 13¾a13¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,09.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,35; No. 3 do $1,20; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26; extra do $1,32; amber Michigan $1,19. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 56c; seller December 54c; new 52c; seller all year 49¾c; low mixed new 48¾c; no grade 54½c; new 46½c; damaged new 42½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 8.—Cotton firmer at 12¾a12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,05a1,15. Corn quiet; new 45a56c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 75a80c. Pork $21,50. Bulk meats 7¼, 7¾, 10¼, 10¾ and 10¾c loose as to age. Lard dull; tierce 13¼a14c; keg 14¼a14¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,09.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 8.—Flour: demand moderate; sales $4,25a4,75; western superfine $5,25a5,75; common extras $5,75a6,25 Wisconsin extras $6,25a7,25; Minnesota extra $5,75a8,50; Illinois $7a9. Louis fancy Minnesota $8,50a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 75a79c; new 71a75c. Oats; 46a50c for No. 2 mixed and No 2 white; 40a44c for rejected.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 6 15-16d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export, and 3,000 American. Wheat: No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 4da10s. Corn: mixed 33s 6da34s. Pork: 95s. Lard 58s. Bacon: s. c. m. 55s 6d. Cheese: 52s. Tallow: 46s 6d. Refined petroleum: 11¾a11¾d; spirits: 9a9¼d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a12¾c. Flour dull; very little doing. Wheat firmer at $1,40a1,41. Corn steady at 44½a44½c. Oats dull; No. 2 34½c. Barley and rye unchanged; little doing. Pork firmer at $20. Bulk and green meats stronger feeling, but unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,12.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,05; hard $1,09½; No. 2 $1,02. Corn better; fair activity; No. 2 mixed 49c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 32½c. Rye dull; No. 1 71½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring cash and seller December and January 99c; No. 3 62½c.

Oswego

OSWEGO, December 8.—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; 70a72c. Barley firm and quiet.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Cotton strong at 12¾c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Beeves: no receipts or sales yesterday; arrivals to-day 3,040 head, including all grades natives and a number of car loads of common to fair Texas and Cherokee cattle. The supply largely exceeded the demand. The market was extremely dull and weak at a reduction from Monday of 1-4a1-2c; all grades below prime; the few really choice cattle offered and sold nearly sustained prices; extreme range native 8 1-4 to 13c; fair to good 11a12c. Sheep and lambs: receipts yesterday and to-day 5,840; market closed heavy with a downward tendency; a few extra sheep 6 3 4c; a car load of choice Canada at 8c, but 4 1-2a6 1-2c is the range for sheep and 5 1-2a7 1-2c for lambs. Swine; receipts for two days 7,730 head; fair to good corn-fed 7 1-4a7 1-2c alive; one car of Ohios 180 lbs 7 1-4c; dressed closed lower and quiet at 8 3-4a9 3-4c.

BUFFALO, December 8.—Cattle: receipts 799 head; total for the week 8,806; market slow and dull, with few transactions; yards full of unsold stock; best shipping steers to be shipped east, owners refusing to make further concessions; prices weak at yesterday's quotations. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,400 head; total for the week 16,600; market fairly active and firm, with strong opening prices; all best quality sold; sales 2,100; Michigan sheep 86 lbs $6,15; Ohio sheep 91 lbs $5; Illinois sheep 79 lbs $5,20. Hogs: receipts 4,800; total for the week 23,500; market very dull and slow; yards full of stock; Yorkers $6,70a6,90; majority of sales $6,75; heavy hogs $7,15a7,20.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Cattle: market steady and prices unchanged; very best 6¾a6½c; first quality 5¾a6¼c; medium or good to fair quality 4¾a4½c; ordinary 3a4¼c; most sales 4¾a5¼c; receipts 2,688 head; sales 2,105. Hogs in fair demand; prices a shade lower; range 9a9¾c; receipts 5,740. Sheep dull and unchanged; range 4a 5¼c; receipts 2,375.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Cattle: receipts 3,500; under heavy receipts market weak; shade easier; choice steers $4,75a6,50; good do $4,50a5,50; others steady; shipments 2,300. Hogs: receipts 14,600; opened active; about 10c higher; closed dull; packers $6,75a7; bacon grades $6,90a7; extra $7,05a 7,50; shipments 2,400. Sheep: receipts 1,300; slow and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Hogs steady; common light $6,65a7, fair to good packing $7a7,35; choice butchers $7,35a7,50; all sold.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $6,25a6,65; packing $6,85a7,10. Cattle firm; good to choice native steers $5,75a6; medium to fair $3,50a4,75; good to choice Texans $3,25a4; medium to fair $2,25a3.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 8.—The demand is quite steady. The market is firm for all grades. Fine wool continue to attract attention, and for California there is an active demand. Combing and delaine fleeces are very scarce, and medium fleeces are also in light stock. There are no surplus stocks of any kind, which gives a healthy tone to the market. Sales X and XX Ohio and Penna. fleeces 46a48c; and medium and No. 1 fleeces at 48a50c; XXX fleeces 49a50c. Pickleck is held at a higher price. Very little is done in Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, prices ranging from 42c to 48c for X and medium. Combing and delaine fleeces sold at 48a65c for washed, and 40a 49½c for unwashed, including Kentucky at the latter rate. Pulled wools are in moderate demand at 37a50c for super and X.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Cotton steady; 13 1-4a13 7-16c; futures closed weak; December 13 13-16a13 19-32c; January 13 1-4c; February 13 13-32a13 9-16c; March 13 5-8a13 21-32c; April 13 13-16a13 27-32c; May 14 1-16c; June 14 3-16a14 1-4c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Cotton opened active but fell off late in the day. Sales 8,800 bales. Prices were stronger during the morning, but losing their buoyancy toward the close, when offers are accepted which had been previously refused. Quotations unchanged. Receipts—net 9,320; gross 9,940. Exports—continent 5,856; coastwise 2,177; Great Britain 4,976; stock 200,891.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The cotton goods market was steady, with a fair movement in standard and four yard brown sheetings and low grade cotton flannels. Tickings were rather more active, but Cheviots ruled quiet. Plaid prints are in steady request, and good styles closely sold up. Cotton warps of fancy cassimeres more active, but other goods moved slowly. Foreign goods are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—3 bdls hides, J. Kobert, Jr. & Co; 3 bbls whisky, 1 do, 1 do molasses, Haworth & D; 6 barrels eggs, 8 tubs butter, Caskey, H. & Co; 1 bbl apples, ½ do butter, 4 sks rags, J. H. Loh & Co; 245 do oats, Crawford & S; 2 tubs butter, Means, S. & Co; 80 bxs soap, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 150 bgs feed, J. M. White & Co; 145 bbls flour, 520 sks do, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 300 do do, 70 bbls do, Dorrington & Bros; 2 bxs tobacco, 1 bbls do, Weyman & Bro; 2 do do sugar, Luedke Bro; 1 sk ½ nuts, E. C. Long; 6 bxs dried fruit, Binney, W. & Co; 2 cars 9 bay, 1 do c feed, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 car grain, Fee, A. Kelly & Co; 10 trs shoulders, Reese Owens & Co; 13 bbls 9 feet, 4 bbls do, E. H. Myers & Co; 3 cads tobacco, J. Wilson & Son; 7 do, A. Lamb & Bro; 5 bxs do, R. Carson; 50 trs grease, R. Owens & Co; 30 bdls 2 lumber, C. M. Johnson; 2 boxes pickles, S. F. Picking; 14 sks malt, G. S. McKee; 1 car b shoulders, R. Owens & Co; 1,755 bdls paper, J. Kirner & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, 23 cars coal, N. Y. C. G. C. Co; 17 do coal, Armstrong Co; 20 do, Sable Coal Co; 8 do stone, Shoenberger & B; 4 do, Lucy Furnace; 15 do, Isabella Furnace; 1 do brick, Kerr Bros; 3 do hay, O. H. Albertson; 1 do junk, Goofray & C; 2 do clay, Star Brick Co; 2 do hay, Mc Cune & Co; Buffano; 2 do, H. Wyman; 1 bxs sundr., W. J. Graham; 3 bags flour, P. Lemster; 22 cmt g bx E. C. Magin; 6 cmt bbls, Young & B; 5 g bbls, W. Thomas & Son; 2 bdls rope, J. Engel; 1 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 1 do, Gormley, J. Welsh & Bro; 1 sk keg, Z. Wainwright; 6 cad tobacco, S. B. Mayer; 4 cases drugs, 4 do, A. S. Fairley; 1 emt-tre, 1 bx hams, Hay & Son; 1 emt kegs, 1 do, Leisey, 3 emt bbls, Young & B; 2 rolls leather, A. Kirkpatrick; 3 emt ½ bbls, Daniels & Co; 2 bbls g ware, 1 do, H. W. Buffum; 1 grain, A. Bradley & Co; 1 bx groceries, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bxs emt bottles, H. W. Buffum; 3 cads tobacco, Herzogg & B; 3 bxs saws, Lilpthum, H. & Co; 1 cads obacco, Lafferty Bros; 4 b hides, G. M. Hafferty; 1 bxs cheese, J. A. Finney; 1 car bark, G. Kahn; 20 bundles, A. A. Mundorf.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—Barrel, W. Hamilton; 18 bbls oil, P. & C. R. R; 5 racks, 4 bales, Demmler Bro; 11 bbls 2 apples, Wilbert & W; 3 cases candy, F. L. Fiaccus; 1 bbls grease, W. Fiaccus & Son; 19 bbls s steel, Singer, J. & Co; 8 bxs & 4 bbls, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 3 bxs paint, Paine, A. & T; 10 bbls hams, Keating & Co; 30 cases ware, Davis, C. & Co; 18 pcs pipe, J. M. Walker; 6 bbls oil, W. S. Evans & Co; 2 do, Casley & B; 5 do, A. S. Gilmore & Co; 2 bxs tobacco, J. Mills & Son; 10 cases matches, R. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 10 kegs n meal, J. Porterfield & Co; 4 do butter, 19 bbls eggs, 4 do d apples, 5 do beans, Heade, W. & Co; 67 bbls potatoes, C. Dorr & Son; 100 do flour, J. A. Finney; 16 do beans, 29 do dried peaches, 4 tubs butter, 3 bxs eggs, Voigt M. & Co; 2 bbls do, Fleming, J. & Co; 5 bxs mdse, W. McKern; 7 do, W. C. Byers; 7 bxs drugs, Harris & C; 1 lot furniture, A. Orlieb, 15 dozen sieves, T. Birney.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 cad seconds, Overholt & Co; 2 cases tobacco, Curry & B; 2 bxs fish, B. Pulpser; 2 cases wood ts shape, S. Boyd & Co; 5 bags oats, 5 do rye, L. Cort; 1 car flour, Roberts & S; 3 bbls eggs, Voigt M. & Co; 1 car hay, Johnson & Co; 3 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 6 do, Head, C. & Co; 14 sacks, G. Kahn; 42 tubs butter, 40 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 12 sks potatoes, Dr. Bour, J. Minnich; 8 pkgs liquor, A. E. Stevenson; 105 boxes soap, Bradley & Co; 2 bags rags, Union Glass Co; 6 bxs butter, Ohio & Pittsburgh Mills Co; 1 car feed, McEnery & H; 1 car flour, F. H. Segmyer; 4 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

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HOME NEWS.

The Spectroscope and its Applications.

The second and third lectures of the High School course will be delivered as the High School Hall, December 9th and December 16th, beginning at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Single tickets twenty-five cents. Tickets for the course of six lectures, one dollar.

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Ordinance Committee met last evening, Mr. L. P. Stone presiding. The ordinance relative to abolishing the office of Meat Inspector and continuing the duties of that office with those of the Health officer, was taken up, and it was agreed to report adverse to its adoption by Councils.

The Survey Committee met, Mr. John Cochran presiding. It was agreed to report an ordinance to Council for the repeal of the ordinance for opening of North alley; also an ordinance for opening of Superior Run avenue from Beaver avenue to Woodland avenue.

A joint meeting of the Ordinance and Survey Committees was held to consider the ordinance referred to them defining the duties of the City Engineer and the Engineer Corps. The ordinance was approved and ordered to be printed.

Still Another One.

Detective Bowden and Lieutenant Jerry Smith, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested a man named George Munhollland, at Apollo, on suspicion of being connected with the burglaries and thieving who were arrested in Allegheny during the past week. On examining his house they found a lot of jewelry, silverware, revolvers, shoes, glasses and cigars by the cards, all of which they took possession of. Some of these articles have been identified by Mr. Rumbach as having been stolen from him, and part have been identified as having been stolen from McCartney & Co.'s store in Saltsburg. This latter firm kept the postoffice for the village in their store, and a number of postal cards were taken at the time of the robbery. Those recovered are supposed to be the stolen ones. Munholland was removed to the Allegheny lock-up. These two officers deserve credit for the unearthing of this gang.

SUIT ON A BOND.

Suit on the Bond of the Cashier of the Nation Trust Company—Judgment for the Defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, the trial of the case of Robert Dickson, President of the Nation Trust Company, for use of John H. Bailey, Receiver, vs. David Richey, an action to recover on the bond of R. J. Grier, on which the defendant is one of the sureties, was taken up for trial. The plaintiff's attorneys were Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, and John H. Bailey, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, George P. Hamilton and Jacob F. Slagle appeared for the defendant.

After the jury had been sworn, Mr. Hamilton made a motion for a non-suit, on the plea that the plaintiff had given an insufficient answer to the rule upon them to produce the minute book. Judge Stowe overruled the motion, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Dalzell then read to the jury. The bond was for $50,000, the defendant being one of the sureties. The bond dated June 5, 1866, was offered in evidence.

To this Mr. Hamilton objected, for the following reasons: First, that it was not the instrument declared on; second, that it was not the instrument, a copy of which was annexed in the affidavit of claim; third, that the name "John Watt" had been erased from the bottom and foot of it; fourth, that it likewise appeared by inspection that the name "Francis Ardary" had been inserted in the body of the bond, and that the signature and seal had been inserted at the foot, none of which erasures, alterations or additions are warranted in the attestation of the instrument; fifth, that it also appeared that the erasures and alterations had not been made with the same pen and ink as the writing in the body of the bond or any signature of the obligors; sixth, that it appeared by the endorsement on the bond, that the erasure, alterations and additions were made on the 30 of June, 1868, two years after the date of the bond; seventh, that the bond, when it was not stamped as required by an act of Congress.

The contest then centered upon the validity of the bond, and after a considerable length of time spent in arguing technical points, the Court instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendent on the ground that there was no evidence submitted sustaining the claim. The verdict was so made.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Monthly Report—Resolution for the Relief of the Acting Chief Engineer.

A meeting of the Fire Commission was held last night in Municipal Hall, Mr. Geo. Wilson in the chair. Secretary Case reported the November expenditures to be

$10,666.21, of which $9,277.17 was for salaries and $684.51 for repairs to apparatus. The amount disbursed since the first of January last is $125,167.65.

John H. McIlroy, acting Chief Engineer, reported sixteen fires and alarms, and a total loss of $9,950 last month. The largest fires were as follows: Nov. 12, dwelling at Homewood station, owned by J. H. Hopkins, and occupied by George Walker, loss $4,000. Nov. 23, planing mill of Robt. Paul, at the corner of Forty-fifth and Railroad streets, loss $5,000. The Chief also reported the collision at Oakland, on the 26th ult., by which one of the department horses was killed.

Superintendent Fullwood, of the Fire Alarm telegraph, reported all the wires in good condition. These reports, together with a number of others of minor importance, were received and filed.

Mr. Torley submitted the following:

WHEREAS, During the protracted illness of Chief Engineer Hamill, an illness contracted in the service and occasioned by the exposure and anxiety incident to the position, Mr. John H. McIlroy, a member of this Board, has kindly, and to the detriment of his private business, performed the duties of the position, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. McIlroy our sincere thanks for his satisfactory services.

Resolved, That Assistant Chief Engineer Evans, having had experience in the duties and known his ability to conduct the operations of the Department, be now required to take the position of Acting Chief Engineer for the relief of Mr. McIlroy and until his recovery or Chief Hamill or the election of a Chief Engineer.

It being explained by a number of the members of the Board that Mr. Evans would prefer to remain in his present position, the resolution was withdrawn and Mr. McIlroy was requested to continue acting as Chief Engineer until relieved, to which he consented, after some discussion.

The matter of the collection of the money for the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth ward engine houses, which were sold some time ago, was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

A new hose coupling, the invention of Storekeeper Hague, was referred to the Committee on supplies for examination.

Adjourned.

THAT PERFUME MANUFACTORY.

Removal of the Allegheny Stock Yards.

The sub-committee of the Health Committee of Allegheny Councils, to whom was referred the stock yard matter, held a meet ing last night. A large number of drovers and owners of the stock yards were present, as were the citizens' committee.

After the meeting had been called to order, Alexander Greenawalt addressed the committee, claiming that the ordinance was illegal, and that the city ought not to prosecute when such was the case.

Mr. James Hunter followed Mr. Greenawald. He claimed that it would be wrong for the committee or Councils to guarantee payment of the costs, for the reason that of the stock yards there were but few heavy tax payers, and in case the city paid the costs they, the stockyard owners, would be paying to prosecute themselves. If it was desired that a suit should be entere, he would be fully satisfied and would have no objections provided that some individual entered the suit, but he did not want it entered in the name of the city of Allegheny for the reason that the whole property of the city satisfied and would have no objections provided that some individual entered the suit, but he did not want it entered in the name of the city of Allegheny for the reason that the whole property of the city would pay the costs of the suit, if the verdict was in favor of the stock yard owners. The ordinance requiring their removal was passed by Councils, and the only thing now is for the Mayor to enforce it. There was a worn officer, the ordinance officer whose duty it is to see that all ordinances are obeyed, and he thought it was his duty to make the information, not the duty of the property owners, but he would assure them that the city would lose nothing in case the verdict went again the officer.

Messrs. Legge and H. H. Phipps also addressed the Committee to the same effect.

The committee then on motion of Mr. Bedell decided to report that they had no authority whatever to guarantee the payment of the costs as desired by the Mayor.

The Committee then took up the question of the vaccination of indigent persons and school children, and decided that the physician to the Health Committee could attend to it.

Adjourned.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Holiday and Wedding Presents.

The parties now at flood-tide in displaying and disposing of the above goods are Messrs J. M. Moffat & Co., of 123 Fifth avenue, who have secured an unusually choice selection of these goods and have marked them down to anti-war figures.

MEMORIES OF EARLY DAYS.

The Presbyterian Memorial Convention—Interesting Reminiscences of Other Days—Pittsburgh a Century ago—The Ecclesiastical, Secular, Religious and Educational History of a Hundred Years—The Growth of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania—The Toils and Sacrifices of the Pioneers—How the Tree Which They Planted Flourished and Spread its Branches.

The Presbyterian Memorial Convention re-assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock in the First Presbyterian church, Wood street. President Howard occupied the chair and half an hour was spent in devotional exercises. At the conclusion of that time the Rev. James M. Shields and Rev. Mr. Critchlow gave some reminiscences of the Convention held in Pittsburgh sixteen years ago, which was spoken of as the beginning of a very widely extended revival throughout the western part of the State.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In the regular order of the programme the address of Judge Veech came next, but at his request the order was changed, so that William M. Darlington, Esq., next read a paper on "Pittsburgh as it Was a Hundred Years Ago." His first allusions were to the traces extant of an ancient race of men, and indicated by mounds, implements, one mound at Woodville, one at McKee's Rocks, by the old Indian house of Shingiss, the Indian Chief, another just above Sharpsburg, the burial place of Gayasuta, another near the present Court House, another back of Trinity Church. The speaker recollected the last named well. This part of the country contained many such mounds, but not comparable to their number in Ohio, that State having some 10,000 of these evidences of a pre-historic race. The Ohio mounds were then alluded to, and described as being like the Pyramids, the tombs of kings or prominent men, all evincing that an immense population must have existed.

The Delawares and Shawnees, of the Susquehanna, moved in this valley in 1727 and '29, and with them came the traders. Their principal depot were in Venango county and at Shemopins town. In October, 1737, the first mention of Allegheny, in the county of Westmoreland, was made. The speaker remarked here that two years since, in London, he examined British documents relative to the old French war that enabled him to correct many errors in the works of the late Neville B. Craig, Esq.

The country hereabouts, pursued the speaker, was claimed by the French, and steps taken to that effect in 1732.

Memorial plates were deposited at different points by the French along the rivers. One was discovered at the Point. It bore date of August, 1749, and another was found near Monongahela. The first bore also the words "three rivers."

In 1748 a number of men formed the colony named the "Ohio Company," and in the following year, or in 1830, the first religious exercises in the Ohio valley were held. Mr. Braddock, in Fayette county, was first settled. This was in 1850, by William Trent, and was the first settlement of the company. In August, 1853, Trent's first surveyed canal now occupied by this city, and in the November following Washington arrived at this point and surveyed both sides of the rivers, but finally settled on the "Point." He had difficulty in crossing the river owing to the ice. Early in the following year work was begun on the stockade or fort, and was barely finished when the French forces and the Indians arrived before it. General Ward was in charge, and was asked to surrender. But forty-one were in the fort, which was surrendered. Ward marched to Will's creek, where met General Washington, and the war was fairly begun.

The war had now commenced between the English and French. The latter set to work vigorously to clear the Ohio and Alleghenies of English influence. The property was confiscated. One house, about a mile above Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, with some enclosed land is referred to in a letter of one of the generals sent here, and states that they had to leave the corn in the field and the house in the possession of the French trader.

The most conspicuous name in connection with Fort Duquesne is Lieut. DeBosaint commander of the fort.

FORT DUQUESNE

was a strong stockade, but not so strong as its successor, Fort Pitt. Religious exercises were conducted when the French occupied the Fort, and a record is found relative to a burial in 1753. Daniel Hyacinth De Boilien was the first commander at Fort Duquesne, and the speaker was of the opinion that his bones were laid to rest either in the Trinity Cemetery. In 1786 the old fort was clearly definable, and some sixty years ago, in a well, was found a French saddle. Subsequent events are matters of history. The speaker alluded to the reading of touching letters from parents in regard to children that were stolen by the Indians.

The speaker then touched upon the heroes of the succeeding war, including Grant. On the 26th of May, 1858, Governor Wm. Denny, of this province, issued a proclamation, in which he said the time had now come when they must make a vigorous war against the British enemy and their savage allies. Early in September the advance of his army was at Ligonier, under Col. Bouquet.

On Friday, the 24th of September, 1758, the French General in command of Fort Duquesne, set the fort on fire and abandoned it. General Forbes, with the English army, taking possession of it immediately afterward, and christened it Fort Pitt. General Forbes left Pittsburgh on the 17th of November for Philadelphia, where he was received with great enthusiasm, bells being rung and bon-fires kindled in honor of the event.

The first Thanksgiving sermon was preached on November 26th, in commemoration of the evacuation of the fort, and its occupation by General Forbes, by Rev. Charles Beatty, the grandfather of the venerable gentleman by that name at present in the Convention.

The place was then first called "Pittsburgh," in honor of William Pitt. In May, 1763, the Indian war, called Pontiac's warbroke out, and the people all moved into the fort. The houses were all torn down, and in 1764 Colonel Bouquet effected a treaty of peace. The second city of Pittsburgh was laid out by Colonel John Campbell, and lay within the streets of Water, Second and Ferry. Campbell was a prominent man of the old city, and finally removed down to that part of Kentucky where Louisville now stands. He died in 1809. Extracts from the diary of Campbell were read by the speaker. General Wayne died in 1799, in a little slate-roofed house on the site of whatis now Second avenue, and which had formerly been occupied by Wm. Pitt.

I hold in my hand the first book printed west of the Allegheny mountains—the third volume of Judge Breckenridge's "Modern Chivalry." It was printed by Wm. Scull, and bears date 1741.

Matthew Clarkson, a merchant, of Philadelphia, arrived in Pittsburgh in 1766, and states in his diary that he went to hear Mr. Beatty and Mr. Duffy preach. In one passage he states that the former preached a judicious and *alarming* discourse.

Among the Protestant Christians whose influence was the greatest over the Indians, the speaker alluded to the Moravian Brothers, and spoke highly of their efforts. In 1770 the first Christian Indian came to Fort Duquesne. The Moravians had quite a settlement, or "mission," near what is now Moravia station, P. & E. R. R. But in 1773 the Brethren, by reason of Indian hostility, moved away from Moravia.

In reference to the organization of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of this city, the speaker stated that on December 6th, 1787, a bill for the organization of a Presbyterian Church was presented to the General Assembly at Philadelphia. A discussion of the bill ensued, but the word was permitted to remain. The assembly adjourned over, and in September 1786, the bill became a law, under the title of the "Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh." Lots were procured for the sum of five shillings, located at the present site. The building was immediately constructed of logs. The pillar of the church was named as being John Wilkins, who came to this city in 1783 and died in 1809. He was foremost in all the church affairs, and held public offices.

A new brick dwelling was erected in 1805 and the money was raised by a lottery, to the amount of $3,000, at five dollars per ticket. The highest prize was $800, the lowest six dollars. It was postponed until the first Monday in November, 1809, but it was not until later, when the lots were sold that are now occupied by the Third National Bank that the debt was extinguished. This brick church subsequently gave place to the present fine edifice.

Mr. Darlington here concluded his address, which had been listened to with marked attention.

JUDGE VEECH'S ADDRESS.

Judge Veech's topic was the "Secular History of the times of John McMillan." He spoke without manuscript or notes, and recalled days and dates with marvellous readiness. He spoke of the outskirts of the earlier settlement in Pennsylvania and a small part of Maryland, which formed a nursery of Presbyterianism for the western part of the United States. Whosoever, then, were Presbyterians in Virginia, South Carolina, &c., it would be found that they had all come through or from Pennsylvania, and they always brought with them the Confession of Faith and the shorter catechism. The speaker next referred to the origin of geographical names, which he said was one of the most pleasant studies in local history. He took up some of the names of townships in his native county, Fayette, and some of the names of townships in Washington county. He showed that nearly all the townships in the western part of the State are indices of the country from which the people came. Sometimes the names were taken from townships in the eastern part of the State or from some place in Europe.

The speaker then stated that some twenty-five years ago Rev. Chambers, of Chambersburg, published a book containing a history of prominent Scotch-Irish families of that valley. In it is a chapter devoted to the Scotch-Irish of this section, that highly compliments the Scotch-Irish of South western Pennsylvania.

It was a superior quality of the Scotch-Irish people that settled hereabouts, pursued the speaker. They were pioneers, and in earnest. As early as 1771, a petition from the people of Ligonier was presented to the Philadelphia Synod for a preacher, and the Rev. James Finley came out about the spring of 1772. The assessment rolls of Bedford county, (which embraced all Western Pennsylvania) show that Mr. Finley was assessed in 72 as the owner of land in Rostraver county, which embraced the land between the rivers. There is no doubt but that he bought that land. Later in the year work petitions were sent from the Scotch-Irish settlers here for more men to work in the church for them. I think it was Rev. John Craighead who was the next here after Rev Finlay. There is no evidence that any ever crossed the Monongahela prior to Rev. John McMillan. I am satisfied that there were meeting-houses here as early as the year 1773. I myself have seen the title for a lot of ground on which to erect one in Fayette county, dated July, 1773. But those who came here as church workers did not appear as missionaries in the ordinary acceptance of the term. I myself have read in Dr. McMillan's own journal of his meeting with old friends upon his arrival here. I remember that he says in his own language, "I returned to my congregation," which satisfies me that he had a meeting house as early as 1773.

It had been asserted that there was no Presbyterian church in the western part of the State until 1790, but this, the speaker affirmed, was a mistake. The speaker himself had seen the title of a Presbyterian Church built in 1773.

A FIGHT OVER BOUNDARY LINES.

The source of all the troubles—except the Indian troublesome visits—were incidences of humanity—of the early settlers of this part of the country, was the question as to the line between Virginia and Pennsylvania. Virginia claimed this territory, the territory we are now on—as early as 1740. In those days the people had very incorrect ideas of the size of the world and the length of a degree of longitude. The descendants of Penn undertook to construe the charter themselves, and had they succeeded, Washington county and about one-half of Greene would have been in Virginia. Washington county was in reality settled by Virginians. Many went there to buy land because they could get it much cheaper from Virginia than they could in Pennsylvania, from the descendants of William Penn. During the early part of the Revolutionary war this controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia somewhat subsided, but it did not die, because the people interested wanted to be in Virginia. Finally, when in 1799 the matter was settled, several counties, which would, under the Penn charter, have been in Virginia, were brought into Pennsylvania. Those were Washington, Greene and part of Greene. At that time there was a proposition to organize a new State, of which Pittsburgh was to be the metropolis. This scheme was finally squelched by the threat to punish by death any who were implicated in it.

The next trouble was the Whisky Insurrection. Shall I say anything to that? Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"

A suggestion was here offered to adjourn for dinner and allow the speaker half an hour in the afternoon, the audience wishing to hear him further, yet being unable to wait till he could conclude. Adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was opened at two o'clock, and after the usual devotional exercises Judge Veech resumed his address. After indulging in a little facetiousness concerning the taking of whisky after dinner, he said the insurrection was the result of whisky insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. The tax on whisky was put on for the purpose of raising money to pay off the Revolutionary debt. The collections were easily made in some counties, but they could not be had in any place west of the Monongahela river. The collectors were tarred and feathered, and finally one of